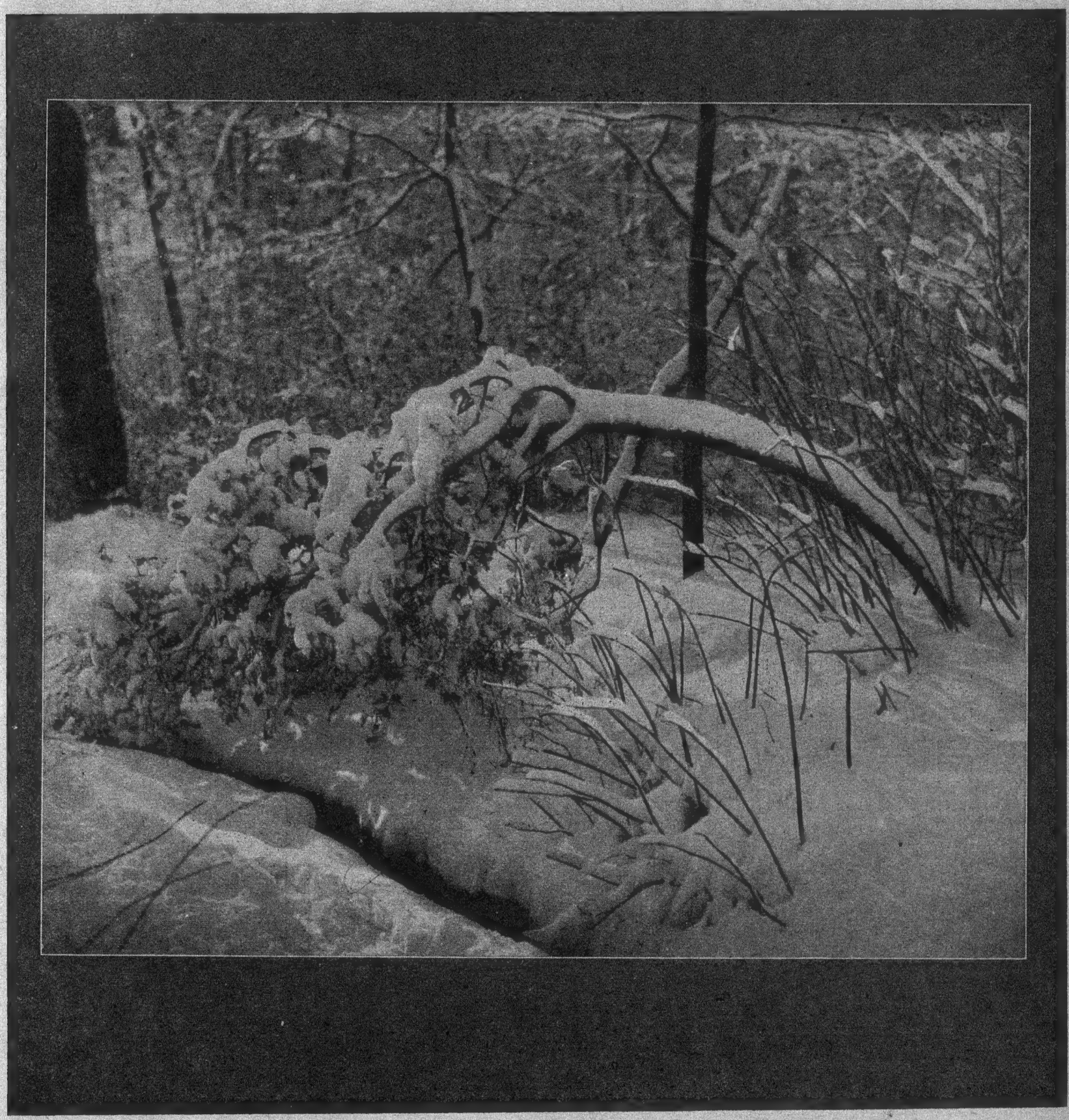
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

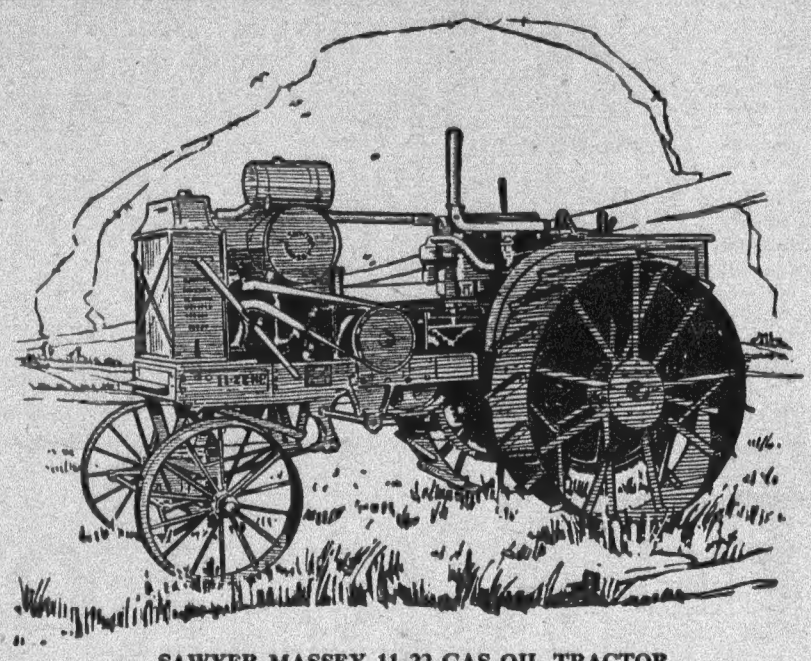
Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man *February 6, 1918* *$1.50 per Year*



THE SNOW BURDEN

Circulation over 36,000 weekly



SAWYER-MASSEY 11-22 GAS-OIL TRACTOR

IN design and construction all Sawyer-Massey Gas-Oil tractors adhere to certain standardized features which have been determined by capable engineers as correct for tractor work. The most important of these features are 1st, Multi-cylinder type power; 2nd, Power application to both traction wheels; 3rd, Automobile type steering; 4th, 4 wheels; 5th, Positive mechanical cooling; 6th, Air cleaning equipment. These features have a direct bearing on the manufacture of tractors built for long and efficient service and suited for operation by those not mechanically trained.

Sawyer-Massey Gas-Oil tractors are built and equipped to operate successfully using either gasoline or kerosene as fuel. While built to maintain the reputation for reserve power and strength that has characterized Sawyer-Massey farm machinery for over 80 years, they do not carry useless weight, and 75% of their actual weight is concentrated on the rear traction wheels, providing greater traction ability, easier handling and less power consumption.

All Sawyer-Massey Gas-Oil Tractors are completely inspected and tested and are built and sold to conform to the Provincial laws of the Prairie Provinces. A full line of separate parts are carried at our warehouses in the principal agricultural centres. Prompt attention to service requirements is a fundamental Sawyer-Massey policy.

SAWYER - MASSEY COMPANY
LIMITED

Head Office and Factory
HAMILTON - ONTARIO

BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES
WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

Sawyer-Massey build at Hamilton, Ontario, Gas-Oil Tractors from 11-22 to 27-50 H.P.; also Steam Tractors, Grain Separators, Motor Trucks and Road Machines. On request, bulletins describing these lines will be forwarded.

A COLORED NOTICE

A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send $1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and adderssed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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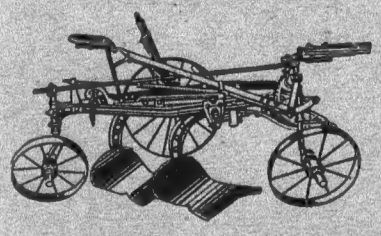
No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

U.G.G. Tillage Tools

Foot Lift Gangs that are Practically Horse Lift



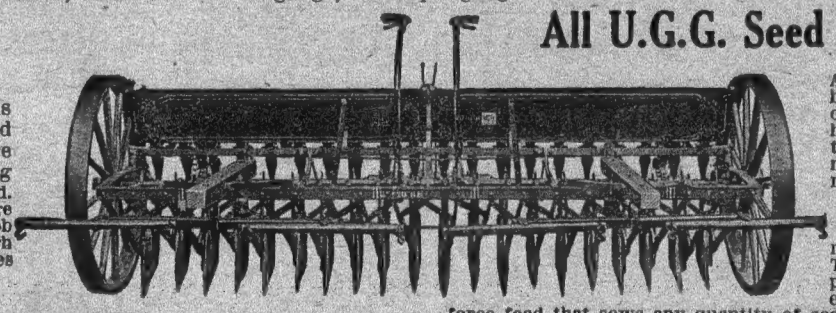
U.G.G. Riding Plows have the easiest of all foot lifts because an auxiliary lever acts as a fulcrum for the other lever and gives the foot lift double leverage. The single ball gives lighter draft. The flexible connection between beam and frame lowers the point of the plow first, giving unusually quick penetration. The point also comes out of the ground first. The shares of soft center steel have highly polished surfaces, making them scour easily. Colter bearings will be replaced free of charge if they do not wear as long as the colter blade. The frame is always kept level, without operation of the land lever because the crank part of land wheel swings under the main axle as the bottom is raised.

Ask us about U.G.G. prairie breakers, heavy grub breakers, steel beam stubble plows, sulky plows, horse drawn discs, traction discs and gangs, and triple gangs.

U.G.G. Harrow Cart

Made entirely of iron and steel. Wheels 36 inches in diameter with staggered spokes and three-inch tires. Axles are ⅞-inch round iron, all shafting passing through the frames, boxings are closed. Seat is made of pressed steel and is large and deep. Harrowing is usually a nasty job on the feet—get a U.G.G. cart, ride high and in comfort. The coupon brings prices and details.

All U.G.G. Seed Drills Have Power Lift



A boy of ten can operate a U.G.G. seed drill, both in and out, because raising of shoes or applying the set pressure is done by horse or traction power—it is only necessary to pull trip lever to apply the power. This makes light work of seeding. Feed shaft runs easily without binding because the rigidly braced seed box can't sag to pull it out of alignment. All the bearings on the disc drills are dirt proof and have an oil reservoir that keeps them oiled continually. These features make for light draft. The pressure bar is located in front of the axle, easing weight off horses' necks. Has fluted force feed that sows any quantity of seed without extra gears or reducers, and will not cut grain nor choke. All sizes from 15 to 22 drag shoe, single disc or double disc, fitted for horse or traction power. Use the coupon for full particulars.

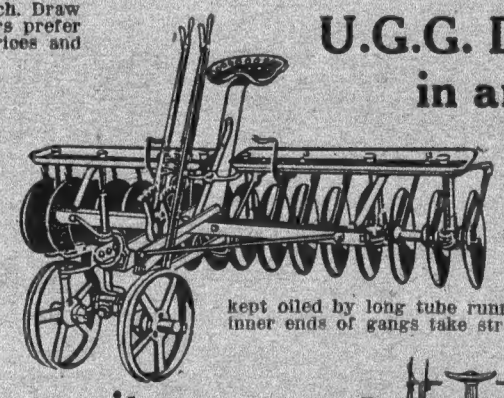
U.G.G. Diamond Drag Harrow

A strong substantially made harrow which comes in sections of 20 teeth each. Draw bars are supplied for two, three, four, five and six sections. Many farmers prefer this style of harrow to the "Boss" wood harrow described below. Get prices and information on the size you think will be most useful to you.

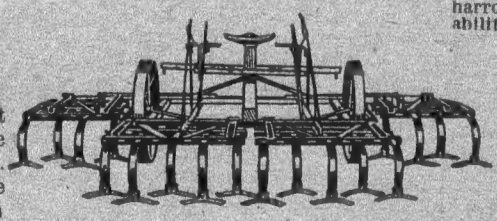
U.G.G. "Boss" Drag Harrow

Harrow bars are made of selected oak, steel teeth driven into holes mortised to shape of teeth. Two rivets to each tooth. Drop link clevis raises the hitch and makes the harrow do better work. These come in 2, 3 and 4 horse sizes, ranging from 78 to 150 teeth. Our stock is complete and we can ship your orders immediately.

U.G.G. Disc Harrows Work in any Kind of Soil



These U.G.G. disc harrows can be used successfully in trashy or moist soils. The rocking scrapers, operated by pressure on the foot lever, keep the discs free from accumulations of trash or winding grass. The foot lever oscillates the scraper bar which causes the scraper blades to clean from center to rim of discs. Bearings have hard maple bushings and are dirt proof and oil tight—kept oiled by long tube running to top of standard. Large bumpers at inner ends of gangs take strain and wear from boxes, hence U.G.G. disc harrows have great wearability. The front section of the traction disc harrow is made so it can be used with the U.G.G. seed drill.



You'll find the Coupon below very handy.

U.G.G. Forkner Cultivator—a necessity

Illustration at right shows No. 34 Forkner Cultivator, equipped with 10-inch duck foot sweeps for destroying growing weeds and forming a surface mulch to keep the moisture in the soil. You can readily change to other teeth to meet special needs. These steel spring teeth when they strike stones or snags, spring backwards and release themselves, instantly resuming their original shape without stopping the machine. Teeth are guaranteed not to set or break—we replace any that do, free of charge. Send for booklet on Modern Methods of Soil Tillage, with Catalog and Price List.

Get All Your Spring Needs Lined Up Now!

Don't wait until the last minute to order those supplies you know you will need in a month or two. Getting your reservations in now means having the implements when you want them later on. Use the coupon tonight.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

THIS COUPON BRINGS PRICES AND DETAILS

United Grain Growers, Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary.

Please send me particulars and prices on the articles I have checked.

Plows (style.....	Cultivators
Seed Drills (style.....	Harrow Carts
Disc Harrows	Harness
Drag Harrows	Fanning Mills

Name .....

Guide, Feb. 6. Address .....

UNION MADE

G.W.G.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

SHEER STRENGTH

The smart workmanlike appearance in the big blue overall counts for something, but does not reveal the strength of the material, nor the tightness of the seams. The sheer strength of the overall is not visible. While a Union made garment must reach a certain standard of excellence—still this in itself is not a sufficient guarantee that the garment is of the highest degree of excellence.

Therefore we have placed another mark of identification on our overalls—the *G.W.G.* Label—a label that assures you of the very best quality, both in workmanship and material.

The illustration shows clearly the strength of the stitching. After the photographing, the stitches were closely examined, and you could not detect that they had just been subjected to the 145 lb. strain.

It will pay you to ask for garments bearing the *G.W.G.* trade mark.

"They wear longer because they're made stronger."

GUARANTEE Every garment bearing the *G.W.G.* Label is guaranteed to give full satisfaction to the wearer in fit, workmanship, and quality, and to obtain this satisfaction should the garment prove defective, simply satisfy the merchant from whom purchased: he is authorized by us to replace it.

We Manufacture

MEN'S
OVERALLS
SHIRTS PANTS
COMBINATION OVERALLS

BOYS'
OVERALLS
SHIRTS
KNICKERS

The Great Western Garment Co. Ltd.
Edmonton, Alta.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 6, 1918

Take Over Railways

The big railway problem in Canada is not yet settled. Conflicting reports come from Ottawa as to what the government is likely to do but nothing official has been announced. The overwhelming opinion of Western Canada is undoubtedly reflected in the resolutions of the farmers' conventions demanding that all the railways be taken over by the government. Halfway measures will give no satisfaction. If the government takes over the poverty-stricken roads and leaves the C.P.R. to operate as a private concern it will be little short of a national disaster. The business-like thing to do would be to take all the roads and put them under the management of the most capable officials of the C.P.R. They have proven that they know how to operate a railroad. To put them under the railway commission would be a blunder. If the government takes over all the roads the railway commission might well be abolished as it does not possess the confidence of the public and has not the ability to operate a railway system. Now is the time to make a definite end of railway influence in national politics and to give us war-time efficiency in our transportation facilities. Western public opinion should be active. Every local association should discuss this question and send to Sir Robert Borden promptly the decision it arrives at.

Machinery and Production

Our Allies across the water are crying out for more food and urging increased production to the utmost possible limit. The farmers of the West will respond. They can be relied on to produce the biggest possible crop in 1918. But the government of Canada still retains the heavy taxes on all machinery used to produce food. It is an awful responsibility which the government must assume if these taxes are not removed immediately. The tariff taxes on farm machinery may quite possibly be the factor which will bring our Allies face to face with starvation. If the Union Government honestly desires increased production of food stuffs, it should not hesitate a moment about removing the taxes from farm tractors and all other agricultural machinery. In doing so the Canadian manufacturers should be considered. They have, no doubt, purchased large quantities of raw material in advance and paid the duty. All duty paid by them on raw material which has not been manufactured and sold should be refunded by the government, in order to place them on an equal footing with outside competitors. But the big thing of the moment is action, and quick action. Delay is dangerous.

Increase the Membership

The economic situation in Canada calls for a big increase in membership of the farmers' organizations. Great economic reforms that the organized farmers have always stood for are hanging in the balance. One of these is the complete nationalization of all the railways. War conditions have shown that Canada's railway policy has been all wrong. In the scramble for territory there has been a maximum of duplication with a minimum of service. When put to the test, two of our three great transcontinental systems have fallen down. Owing to its great financial strength, the C.P.R. has been able to operate on a paying basis. It is now using its strength, however, to secure an unjustifiable increase in freight rates. The only way out of the present situation is for the government to take over the railways and co-ordinate them into one efficient system. The organized farmers are the largest single body that has consistently advocated this policy. The question is now at the balancing point. Nothing could be done that would have a greater effect in deciding it than a big increase in the membership of the farmers' organizations. Another reform that the organized farmers have stood for consistently is free agricultural implements. The removal of the tariff on the machinery of food production is necessary if Canada is to meet the vital need for foodstuffs. The farmers of the West, outside of the organizations as well as inside, are almost a unit in favor of free agricultural implements. There never was a more opportune time for mobilizing this great body of public opinion in favor of tariff reduction. The only way it can be done is by increasing the membership of the associations so that practically every farmer in the West will be lined up behind the demand for the removal of this great handicap to food production. These and many other reforms require a large increase in the membership of the associations. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has taken the lead in the big drive for more members. It is out to double its membership within the next year. The other provincial associations should fall in line and help show the powers at Ottawa that Western agriculture unitedly demands the reforms which are so urgent.

For the further education of the new members who will be secured it is necessary that as many as possible of them become regular readers of The Grain Growers' Guide. As the official organ of the provincial associations, The Guide has always tried to consolidate public opinion on the reforms which the organized farmers stand for. It is not enough that membership fees be collected from the new members. They must be educated in the principles for which the organization stands. That work is peculiarly the work of The Guide. In securing the new members for your association be sure that you impress upon them the desirability of becoming a regular subscriber to your official organ.

Halifax Blind

A distressing feature of the Halifax disaster is the large number of persons who have been rendered totally or partially blind by flying glass. Halifax has institutions for the care of the blind which, even before the disaster, were taxed to the utmost of their resources. They are faced with the necessity of providing shelter, care and training for upwards of 200 men, women and children who have lost their sight as a result of the great explosion. An appeal is being made to all sympathetic and public-spirited Canadians to assist in the work of caring for these unfortunates. An endeavor is being made to increase the Blind Endowment Fund so that it may reach a total of $500,000. The income arising from this fund will enable the institutions to meet the problems of the blind in Halifax in a systematic and practical manner. We are sure there are many farmers in Western Canada who would gladly assist in providing for the blind victims of the disaster. It has been decided, therefore, to add the Blind Endowment Fund to our list of patriotic funds. The splendid response to our appeal for patriotic purposes in the past is an indication we are sure, that assistance will be forthcoming for the blind of Halifax. Checks sent should be made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide. They will be acknowledged in The Guide and forwarded to Halifax.

The Manitoba Government is introducing a bill to create an independent non-partisan civil service. This is a big step in the right direction.

Oliver on the Warpath

Shortly after the election the Edmonton Bulletin attacked The Grain Growers' Guide charging treachery to the Western farmers and prostitution of its position. The Bulletin accuses The Guide of aiding in a campaign to place the grain growers under the heel of "Big Business." In the words of the Bulletin, "The Guide cannot escape from its share of the blame for the disaster that has overtaken the farmers of the West through 'Big Business' securing a complete stranglehold on the producers of the country both East and West." It should be pointed out to those who do not know that the Edmonton Bulletin is the property of the Honorable Frank Oliver, who was Minister of the Interior in the late Laurier Government. When this fact is known the reason why the Bulletin attacked The Guide is very plain and clear. Oliver knows something about "Big Business." He was for many years a member of a government under the domination of "Big Business." In his early days in parliament, Mr. Oliver was a great fighter for the welfare of the West, but after he became a cabinet minister he looked after the interests of "Big Business" as well as the rest of them. When he became a member of the opposition again in 1911, he immediately became very solicitious about the welfare of the people.

The Grain Growers' Guide is not alarmed over any attacks made by the Honorable Frank Oliver or his newspaper. Mr. Oliver is very hungry for office again and naturally feels disappointed that he is not again a cabinet minister. Mr. Oliver's own record in support of "Big Business" when he was a cabinet minister hardly qualifies him to attack anybody. The Grain Growers' Guide is willing to shoulder the responsibility for its own opinions and actions. The Guide suffers from no delusion regarding "Big Business" which has dominated every government in Canada for the last twenty-five years and will endeavor to dominate the Union Government also. The Guide made it perfectly clear during the campaign that the "Big Business" was on the job. Mr. Oliver and his supporters used this "Big Business" as a bogey to scare the electors but the scare failed to work. There is no reason to believe that "Big Business" will dominate the Union Government any more than it would dominate any government of which Mr. Oliver himself might be a member. The "Big Business" interests will dominate any government in Canada unless public opinion is very active. "Big Business" is already operating at Ottawa trying to control the Union Government. What the result will be remains to be seen. The new government has been only a few weeks in office. It has taken very satisfactory action on the liquor question. The settlement of the railway question and untaxing agricultural machinery will test the strength and good intentions of the Union Government. If the Union Government is no improvement on the late Borden Government and the late Laurier Government (of which Mr. Oliver was a member) then it will not have justified the support it received. The Grain Growers' Guide believes in giving every government a chance and will judge the Union Government entirely by its actions without reference to the past. The Guide supported the Union Government during the campaign but if it proves a failure, The Guide will expose its shortcomings as it did the shortcomings of the late Borden Government and the late Laurier Government (of which Mr. Oliver was such an influential member).

Scolding the U.F.A.

The Winnipeg Free Press, in its issue of January 30, delivered its annual scolding to the United Farmers of Alberta. The Free Press finds that the U.F.A. has improved somewhat on account of the scolding which that paper delivered last year. In a lengthy article the Free Press analyzes the U.F.A. and finds that the President, H. W. Wood, is honest but he is short on parliamentary procedure and some other things that are necessary in a presiding officer. The Free Press finds that some of the resolutions at the convention were not only socialistic but were almost anarchistic. Another very sad discovery made by the Free Press is that there are a lot of Americans in the U.F.A. who "with all their many virtues do not possess that of deference to constituted authorities and prompt and ready obedience to rules and laws." Really this discovery about these awful Americans should be sent at once to President Wilson. He probably has not heard of it and we feel sure that he could help to make these Americans real good law abiding citizens. What should be done with those awful socialists and anarchists in the U.F.A. we hardly dare suggest. Isn't it really very, very nice of the Free Press to point out in such a kind and thoughtful way the shortcomings of one of the greatest organizations in the land. It is to be hoped the members of the U.F.A. will be better boys and girls because of the Free Press lecture.

Saskatchewan Revenue Bill

Saskatchewan has made an important change in its policy of vacant lands taxation. The system followed has been to impose a tax of $10 per quarter-section on unimproved lands, the money being collected by municipalities and devoted to municipal purposes. Under the new act the land will be taxed at the rate of one per cent. of its value. Holdings up to 320 acres, of which less than one-quarter is under cultivation will be taxed unless the owner resides on or near it. All farms between 320 and 640 acres of which less than one-quarter is under cultivation will be taxed, while on holdings of over 640 acres the tax will be imposed if less than one-half the area is under cultivation. The wild lands tax will be collected by the municipalities who will turn the money over to the provincial government, retaining five per cent. of the money collected. The tax will be in addition to those imposed for ordinary municipal purposes. A commendable feature of the act is that the tax is based upon the value of the land instead of being on a flat rate basis as formerly.

Alberta Patriotic Funds

At the U.F.A convention at Calgary, Premier Stewart of Alberta announced that the Patriotic Fund would henceforth be raised by provincial taxation. He felt that it was a Dominion Government obligation, but as it was not being attended to by the Dominion Government, the provincial authorities had decided to take care of it. Legislation will be introduced at the forthcoming session of the legislature by which the Patriotic Fund will be raised by a land tax in the rural districts of the province, supplemented by an income tax in the cities and towns. It is certainly wise and equitable to raise this necessary fund by general taxation The voluntary system is unsatisfactory from every standpoint.

A new Saskatchewan enactment, known as the Public Revenues Act provides for the levying of a special tax on rateable property for the purposes of supplementing the revenues of the province, providing funds for patriotic, Red Cross and other purposes, assisting soldiers back into civil life, and providing for expenditures that will be necessary in the reconstruction period after the war. In cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities, the tax is two mills on the dollar on the value of all rateable property. In local improvement districts a flat rate of one cent per acre is imposed while on crown lands held under lease from the Dominion government for grazing purposes, the tax is one-fifth of one cent per acre.

The fuel question in United States has become so acute that thousands of factories have been closed down and Monday has been a holiday for some weeks. Hard coal has practically disappeared in Winnipeg. There should be no fuel problem in Western Canada. We have coal enough here to supply our requirements for hundreds of years, and experts declare that our soft coal by treatment can be made equal to anthracite. Unless the Dominion Government takes hold of the problem in earnest the fuel shortage in Western Canada next year will be disastrous.

W. F. O'Connor, cost of living commissioner, states in his last report that the stocks of butter, eggs and cheese in storage do not warrant present prices. The reserve supplies are much larger than at this time last year. The storage people have apparently been at their old trick of boosting prices by creating an artificial shortage. If the food controller is as faithful to his duty as the C.O.L. ommissioner, there will be some drastic measures forthcoming.

The Civil Service Commission has recommended to Sir Robert Borden that the entire outside Civil Service of Canada be placed under the Civil Service Act. This means that every government employee, including rural postmasters, customs officials, Indian agents, etc., to the number of 60,000, would be placed on the inside service. This change should eliminate to a great extent party patronage, one of the most vicious evils of our political life.

The Department of Inland Revenue under the Adulteration Act has defined "shorts" and "middlings" as the same thing. Hence dealers who attempt to sell "middlings" at a higher price than the price fixed for shorts by the food controller are violating the law and rendering themselves liable to heavy penalties. They may also lose their licenses if the practice is continued.

R. B. Bennett, former solicitor of the C.P.R., has rushed to the rescue of that corporation pointing out the enormous debt which will be created by taking over that railway. Any person at all familiar with financial matters knows that it would be cheaper to take over the C.P.R. as a paying proposition than to take over the other roads at a financial loss.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller, has resigned and his position has been filled by H. B. Thompson of Victoria, B.C., who has for some time been deputy food controller. Mr. Hanna could hardly be described as a huge success as food controller.

Another peace program has been promulgated. This time it is by German strikers With the exception of the Prussian Junkers the world seems to be fairly well agreed both as to the desirability and the terms of peace.

The next International Soil Products Exposition will be held in Kansas City, Missouri, during October. Western farmers have been successful in landing some of the most coveted prizes at this big event. They will do so again. Now is the time to begin preparations for the contest next fall.

THE PRUSSIAN POT IS BOILING

NOTE.—The reported strikes, unrest and peace demands in Germany afford one of the best promises for an early peace

Co-operation in Minnesota

Wonderful Network of Organizations---Costs and Profits of Handling Grain-- Livestock Marketing

By J. H. Haslam

I spent the last two or three days with some of the heads of the co-operative institutions of this State. In no part of the United States has the co-operative spirit manifested itself into such action as it has within the State of Minnesota.

There are at the present time over 633 co-operative creameries in the state, which produced over $40,000,000 worth of butter last year. There are

Country School Teachers and Pupils being taught through the County Agent System re the Importance of Good Seed.

300 co-operative farmers elevators that did a business of $35,000,000 last year. There are 400 stock shipping associations. In fact, the whole state is covered with these co-operative stock shipping associations, and they are perhaps the most universal and active of any of the co-operative societies. There are over 120 co-operative stores which did a business last year of $5,000,000. There are 154 co-operative fire insurance companies which took in premiums over $800,000. Besides the above, there are 600 co-operative telephone companies, 34 co-operative cheese factories, about 40 co-operative potato warehouses and 86 miscellaneous co-operative trading companies. They did a total business close to $85,000,000. Among the miscellaneous organizations are cow-testing associations, lumber yards, fruit shipping associations, laundries, egg shipping associations, cattle and horse breeding associations, wool growers' warehouses, terminal grain-marketing and butter-marketing associations, and produce marketing associations.

Co-operative creameries comprise about 75 per cent. of all creameries in Minnesota, and 45 per cent. of all farmers in the state are patrons of co-operative creameries. There is no other important dairy state where the butter industry is controlled to such an extent by the farmers themselves.

On January 1, 1917, there were 300 farmers' elevators with an aggregate membership of approximately 34,500, an average of 115 members to a company. One farmer out of every five in the state is a member of a farmers' elevator company. The aggregate volume of business of these companies last year was about $30,000,000, of which about $27,000,000 represents the value of grain marketed, and the other $3,000,000 the value of supplies, such as coal, feed, twine, etc., purchased for members.

Pro Rata Dividends and Handling Costs

The co-operative principle prevails in most of these farmers' elevators, and the tendency is for the patronage or pro rata dividend to become universal, as this tendency is growing very fast. The idea is not to make large profits out of the elevator, any more than out of the warehouse on the farm, but to use the co-operative marketing which the elevator affords to get the best prices possible for the grain shipped by them. Many of these elevators pay no dividends, but some of them have been known to pay as high, on the pro rata principle, as 127 per cent. A great deal depends upon the methods adopted by the different organizations. There is as yet no federation of co-operative elevators, but the effect of the farmers' elevators is to make the business of the line elevators unprofitable. In fact, the line elevators are gradually going out of the business in Minnesota, the elevators are being torn down, and the lumber shipped to newer districts in Montana and elsewhere.

The cost of operating these elevators varies according to the amount of grain handled.

50,000 to 100,000 bushels	2.5 cents per bushel
100,000 to 150,000 bushels	1.9 cents per bushel
150,000 to 200,000 bushels	1.5 cents per bushel
200,000 to 300,000 bushels	1.3 cents per bushel
300,000 to 400,000 bushels	1.15 cents per bushel

It would seem from these figures that an elevator which only handles from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels in the course of a season has an average expense of 2.5 cents per bushel, whereas elevators which handle from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels have an average expense of 1.5 cents. When the grain shipments from a single station are divided among four or five different elevators, as is frequently the case, the cost of doing business is high, and the elevators consequently have to pay low prices for grain to obtain sufficient margins to cover expense and make profits. When the farmers concentrate their marketings through their own elevator, they reduce the cost of handling and therefore receive higher prices for their grain. Herein lies one of the principal economic benefits of farmers' elevators. Through greater efficiency, due to concentration of shipments and reduction of unit costs, and through forcing line elevators to pay better prices, the farmers' elevators save the farmers of Minnesota probably as much as $2,500,000 a year.

Gross Profits on Different Grains

The margin of gross profit per bushel of grain taken out by farmers' elevators varies greatly for different kinds of grain, the following statement showing the actual average profits taken out for different kinds of grain in one year:

Wheat	1.4 cents per bushel
Oats	1.6 cents per bushel
Rye	2.0 cents per bushel
Barley	2.1 cents per bushel
Corn	2.4 cents per bushel
Flaxseed	3.6 cents per bushel

From this it will be seen that farmers' elevators take the smallest profits on wheat and oats and largest on flaxseed. Wheat and oats are handled in greatest quantity, so that the elevators can afford

County Agent P. E. Clemens, Clay Co., Minn., demonstrating methods of seed selection and treatment to prevent potato disease.

to handle them on small margins. Holdings of wheat, oats and corn can also be hedged, thus eliminating risk, and the majority of farmers' elevators take advantage of this important protective feature offered by the "futures" market, especially in the case of wheat. The margin taken on barley, the handling of which involves considerable risk, is really too small for safety. Many elevators lose money in handling it. A comparison of these margins with the cost of handling as shown above is interesting. On the whole farmers' elevators pay farmers the very highest possible prices for their grain. Line elevators cannot be run profitably on such narrow margins. These figures show conclusively the economic savings made possible by farmers' elevators.

Commission Men Finance

The farmers' elevators are usually financed by the commission houses which charge them about 6 per cent. or 7 per cent. interest. When it is done by the local banker the charge is somewhat higher. When financed by the farmers themselves the interest allowed is 6.3 per cent.

While there is some disadvantage in tying to one single commission firm, they have in many cases been compelled to do so. Farmers, however, are relying on local sources more and more in Minnesota. In North and South Dakota, however, the elevators are still mainly dependent on the commission firms.

There is a strong agitation to have the commission based on a percentage of the price received in place of charge of one cent per bushel, as this would be an inducement to commission houses to get a larger price for the grain. The farmers claim a considerable amount of hocus pocus in the marketing of their grain. While the law is such that the commission house is not able to sell the grain to itself, it can sell the grain to a rival commission house, which house, in turn, sells its customers' grain to its rival, and thereby a community of interest is established. The farmers hope to be able to establish their own commission house, which will operate on a basis of return of pro rata amount of its profits to the farmer on the basis of the amount of business done, which is the correct principle regarding all co-operative enterprises. In fact, all co-operative enterprises that do not adopt this principle are not truly co-operative but dependent for their success upon the amount of profit received. It will thus be seen that the so-called co-operative elevators in the Canadian North-west are not co-operative in the true sense, nor will they ever be until they adopt the pro rata system which is fast becoming universal in connection with all farmers' trading activities in the United States. This principle prevails in the cheese factory organizations in the Canadian Northwest to a large extent.

The salaries paid by the elevators in Minnesota are much higher than in Saskatchewan and Alberta and for the reason that the manager of the elevator has to be a man of higher qualifications, because he it is that does all the selling and upon his good business judgment the success of the elevator's operations depend. He has to do the hedging, he has to determine when is a good time to buy and when to sell, and has to be keen enough to meet at all points the various wiles and methods of the wily grain operator.

All through the spring wheat growing belt there is much dissatisfaction with grain standardization which is now under federal control, something that the farmers have been advocating for some time, but the farmer wants to have the grain graded on the basis of its milling value. The farmers think that during the last season they have been robbed of many millions of dollars because of the grading system which works to the benefit of the millers.

The Livestock Marketing Movement

The development of co-operative livestock shipping associations is of comparatively recent origin. Most of the organizations reported to the University, from which I have received most of my information, have been organized within the last five years. There has been less agitation and less systematic promotion in connection with their organization than with the organization of co-operative farmers' elevators and creameries. The success obtained by these organizations made it easy for farmers to combine in marketing livestock.

The object of these associations is to enable farmers to market their products at the lowest possible cost and secure as much buying competition as possible for the livestock they sell. The business relates primarily to animals shipped to more or less distant points, especially to the stockyards at South Saint Paul. Without an association only a few farmers are able to ship directly to such a market, since the shipments can be made economically only in carlots. Consequently the farmer who has a few cattle or hogs to ship must dispose of them to some local buyer, or perhaps to an agent of the large packers who visits the locality. Local buyers of cattle usually do business on a comparatively small scale and must charge a considerable margin to cover expenses. Moreover,

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Traverse Co., Minn., Agent stopping an outbreak of hog cholera through vaccination and the application of sanitary measures.

The Seven Skippers of the "London Lass"

By Holman F. Day

Illustrated by Ch. Grunwald

The May term of court in Cuxabexis County dragged its slow coils of litigation over into June. Sheriff Sproul dozed daytimes in the hot and humid atmosphere of the stuffy courtroom and kept vigil nights to guard the deliberations of refractory juries. When he could keep awake in the courtroom he glowered on judge, lawyers and jurymen. The somnolent drone of voices got on his nerves. There wasn't a case in the whole term with ginger enough in it to keep a man interested five minutes at a stretch. If the sheriff, gasping for fresh air, pulled down an upper window sash, some peevish old juror or lawyer would pipe a complaint about a draught.

Occasionally, at recess, the sheriff stumped to and fro in the walled yard of the jail, gulping down fresh air, and voiced his feelings to his friend, Hiram Look. Familiarity with law and its processes had converted the old mariner's ingrained fear of law into disgust.

"Hiram," he said, "I've got patience enough to hold the watch on a tenyard dash between picked teams of quauhaugs and Scarboro clams—and it would be swift work compared with what's goin' on up there." He shook his stubby finger at the windows of the courtroom. But I'm gettin' about to that point where I want to whoop, rise up Williyum Reilly, and throw everything in reach at them fellers up there. I have to set and hold onto my chair."

"It's too slow a place for me to loaf in," declared Hiram. "What's the case that's on to-day?"

"Hoss case, and that's the seventeenth one, all growin' out of swaps at that Seventh Day Advent camp meetin', as near as I can gather. They've been all the forenoon settlin' the point as to where the spavin was on that two-dollar plug that they're fightin' over to-day. 'Did you—er-r-r ah-h-h—notice the—er-r-r ah-h-h-h—swellin' technetically known as a—er-r-r-r ah-h-h—wind puff abaft the main gambrel?' asks the lawyer for the plaintiff. 'I object,' says the lawyer for the defense. 'state ground of objection,' says old Four-eyes on the bench. 'May it please the court——' and he talks for half an hour. 'Objections overruled,' says Four-eyes, after t'other lawyer has talked a half hour, too. 'Please note exceptions,' says lawyer for defense. Then lawyer for plantiff goes on and asks same question and somehow they manage to get into another fight over it. Law, Hiram! Talk about slow doin's! I'd sooner take a job to scull a loaf of brown bread acrost a puddle of Porty Reek molasses in January. I can stand life on shore pretty well, give me air enough. But, by biscuit, after six weeks of this I'm gettin' hungry for more outdoors than you can get standin' on dirt. I'd give a hunderd dollars for an hour right now on the quarter-deck of the Jefferson P. Benn."

"Sheriffin' is tedious business in court time—there ain't any doubt about it," agreed his friend.

The ex-skipper glared up at the dusty windows of the courtroom. Then he shook his fist at them.

"All shet tight, and about twenty old buzz stinkin' it up to a hunderd and ten in the shade," he growled. And then the clang of the bell in the tower summoned him back to his duties.

For the last few days of the term, when he looked about the courtroom, his gaze was fairly malevolent. He eyed the bald heads of the jury seats with his gavel poised as though he would like to play a tattoo on those bland expanses. When he announced "the honorable court," he gave a bang on his little desk that brought out the dust, and the demoniac rasp in his voice made his honor cock a mildly inquiring eye in his direction.

On the last day of court, when final adjournment was announced, the high sheriff fairly burst out of the court-room.

"Hiram," he grunted, "it ain't no use! Only salt water will dull the edge I've been whettin' onto my disposition. I've got to get down there and get pickled and aired out. I shall be killin' somebody if I don't take care of myself. I'm goin' to appoint you civil deputy for a fortnight and turn the office over to you. I don't know just where I'm goin'. I don't care, so long as it's salt water and plenty of elbow room. And if any one asks you where I've gone you tell 'em you don't know. You'll be tellin' the truth."

Hiram rubbed his nose reflectively. The spirit of adventure sparkled in the cap'n's eyes. The old showman's soul promptly kindled. The wanderlust smouldered within him always.

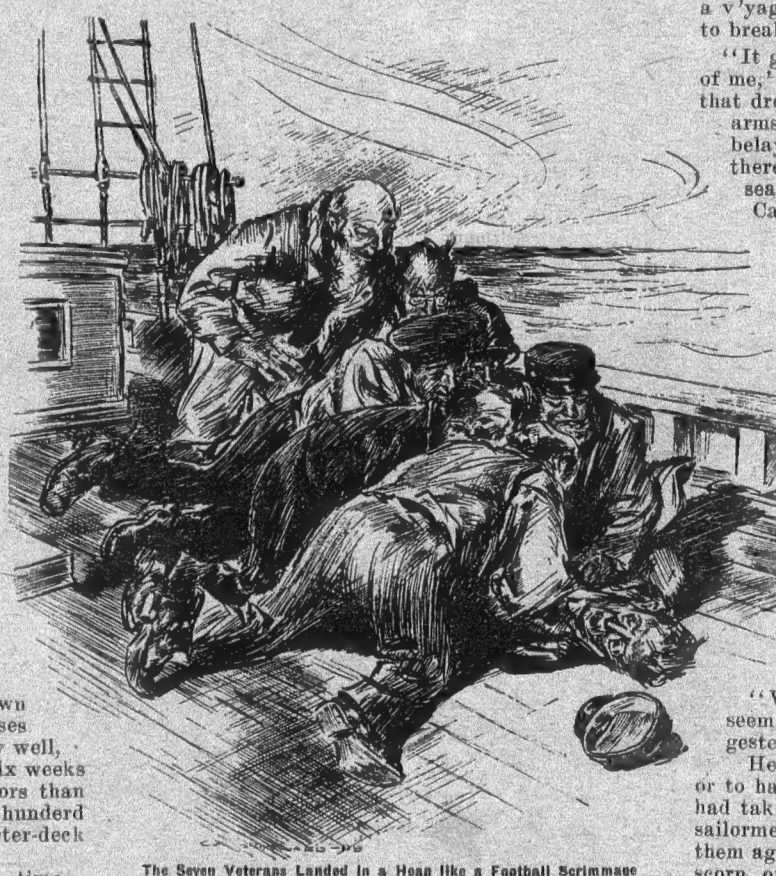
"Aaron," he said, "there's deputies enough to keep this jail straight and run the county business. I need a little relaxation myself. I'll go along with you."

"No, you won't," snapped Cap'n Sproul, with great promptitude. "Hiram, for thirty years I was a seafarin' man. Now I've got a sudden and bad relapse. For two weeks I'm goin' to forget that I'm a settled fixture on shore; I ain't goin' to remember that I'm sheriff of a landlocked county. I ain't takin' souvenirs with me—and you're the principal souvenir. I don't want to hurt your feelin's, Hiram, but the fact is if you were along on this trip I couldn't get into the proper state of mind."

"That's a nice way to talk to a friend!" stated the offended Hiram.

"If you're a friend you'll help me out by stayin' here and lookin' sharp after my interests while I am away. Now don't argue with me. I ain't in the right frame of mind. Just two more yips from you and I'll be sayin' things that hurt. You let me go."

The next morning he had gone. The few who



The Seven Veterans Landed in a Heap like a Football Scrimmage

were at the early train gazed with curiosity at his single article of baggage—a dingy canvas sailor's bag, stuffed with clothing. He had dug it out of the carefully preserved belongings of his life on the deep, and the thrill of old and precious memories had gone through him when he had packed it, disdaining the new valise that his wife had urged upon him.

"Louada Murilla," he said, "there ain't no dude trip to this. It is a—well, it is a course of treatment I'm takin' to cure myself of something that you don't understand. You'll have to let me alone to operate in my own way."

When he reached the seaport city for which he had headed with homing pigeon's eagerness, he trudged through side streets toward the water front, carrying his bag and relishing the old sensations. A cab would have spoiled all. A hotel would have taken the edge off the whole experience. He hunted up a sailor's boarding house and, once in his room, stripped himself of the garb of shore and put on the duds of a sailor with feverish haste. Then he canted the peak of his cap down over one eye and sauntered forth.

In the loafing room of the boarding house a veteran accosted him.

"I thought it was you, Cap'n Sproul, when you come in and went upstairs, but I wasn't sure of you in that other rig-out. But I know you now, and how be ye?"

"I'm feelin' better every minute, Cap'n Cook," replied the prodigal, shrugging his shoulders comfortably in his loose jacket. "And when I get down on the end of a wharf, a-settin' on a spile butt and whittlin' a chip, I expect to feel a blame sight better still. Come along and loaf."

Cap'n Cook had a shaven, seamed face in which a mouth was set obliquely; he "yawed" it one way to make a smile, he "yawed" it the opposite way to express disfavor. He beamed on Cap'n Sproul with peculiar amity.

"Such of the boys as is around here will be reel well pleased to see you," he vouchsafed. "There's six of us that sort of loaf together more or less, bein' as how we've all had cross-stickers in our time. There ain't much knowledgable gossip to be got out of these schooner fellers. They're back and forth between a coal port and here in the same old groove of water."

"Nothin' refreshing about 'em at all," agreed Cap'n Sproul. "How long since you've given up the Jairus P. Witherspoon?"

"Goin' on four years. I reckoned when I got over sixty-five and didn't have to worry any more about the grocery bill I'd better settle on shore and take it easy. But I vum, Cap'n Sproul, I hanker for a v'yage, now and again, like a feller that's tryin' to break off from licker."

"It gets holt of you once in a while. It gets holt of me," agreed Cap'n Sproul. "It was rheumaticks that drove me ashore—rheumaticks in the back and arms, and when it gets so that you can't fan a belayin' pin—and Portygee sailors to handle—there ain't no particular relish in keepin' to sea."

Cap'n Cook agreed, with a grim twist of his mouth that destroyed his smile.

"Others you speak of all well fixed?" inquired Cap'n Sproule.

"Got a plenty and takin' comfort generally, except when they get restless like I do. But life ain't all sap sugar and sunshine. I suppose you ain't doin' anything except take it easy on the interest, like we are doin'?"

"No—oh, no—only just sort of loafin' around," lied the high sheriff of Cuxabexis clumsily.

"Thought I heard that you'd taken a—a—well, a policeman's job or something of the kind," insisted Cap'n Cook. "It was told to me, but I didn't put much stress on just what kind of a job it was because I didn't take any stock in the yarn. A man with the vessel property you own wouldn't need to keep dogwatch for landlubbers."

"When a seafarin' man settles ashore they seem to like to make up lies about him," suggested Cap'n Sproul indignantly.

He was ashamed to confess to this old seadog, or to have others on the water front know, that he had taken a position that was so far removed from sailormen's traditions. He wanted to concort with them again on the old terms of intimacy and mutual scorn of all that constituted official dignity and authority on shore among the landlubbers.

"Who be the others?" he asked, anxiously to change the subject. "I must know 'em, of course."

"Oh, you know 'em, all right. There's Cap'n Theron Doty, Cap'n Oral Kitchen, Cap'n Osney Cole, Cap'n Cass B. Tansom, and Cap'n Barnjum Tewksbury. Most of 'em hang out down in Libby's sail loft on a lowery day like this. Let's go find 'em."

Cap'n Aaron Sproul was well received by the men who had in past times shouted greetings to him over the swinging rail in distant seas, and Cap'n Cook volunteered the information that the rumor that he had turned policeman was some landlubber's lie.

"If you had settled on tidewater where you belong, they wouldn't be gettin' up lies about you," observed Cap'n Tansom, whose little eyes seemed a part of the mosaic of his mottled countenance. "Nothin' good comes to a sailorman who goes inland to live."

"Rheumaticks drove me there," explained Cap'n Sproul. "I'll say I've held town office, because that gave me a chance to keelhaul some of the plowed-ground fellers that hadn't realized that deep-water fellers was dangerous chaps to tackle."

"Let 'em know, did ye, that sea cap'ns ain't the right kind of a sofy cushion to set on?" inquired Tewksbury.

"Them that tried to set on me has looked pretty careful ever since to see where they was settin' down," stated Cap'n Sproul, with vigor. "But say, you fellers, I'm willin' to set up the cigars if you'll come along out. If you'd had to look at

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The Farm Shelter Belt

First Principles of Prairie Tree Planting

By Norman M. Ross
Chief of Tree Planting Division, Indian Head, Sask.

Native White Spruce 17 years old, on the farm of A. P. Stevenson, Morden, Man.

The object of the farm shelter belt is to provide protection from the strong prairie winds, to hold back snowdrifts, and to improve the general appearance of the home surroundings. No prairie farm can be considered as properly equipped unless some provision has been made to provide such protection and improvement. There is nothing that will, in comparison, add such value to the land or increase the comfort of farm life to such an extent as a well designed and carefully cultivated shelter belt. But it is most essential that it should be well designed, for the particular purpose it is intended to serve and to meet the special individual requirements in each case.

Main Belts Well Back From Buildings

As there are practically no two sets of farm buildings alike as regards position, construction and so on and as each shelter belt must be designed to fit the buildings, and the individual ideas of the owner, no detailed instructions can be given which would fit every case. Experience, however, has shown that certain main principles should be observed. Probably the most important of these is to keep the main tree belts well back from the buildings. The tendency in nearly every case is to plant too close to the house and stables; a mistake here can hardly be rectified in later years and is bound to cause considerable dissatisfaction. One of the chief objections to having the main belts close up against the buildings is the trouble that is certain to occur in the winter time from snowdrifts. It must be remembered that every belt of trees will hold large drifts of snow. If the belts are far enough back this is of course a desirable feature as it naturally prevents drifting immediately around the stables, etc. But if the trees are not far enough back the difficulty will only be increased and especially in the spring, when the snow is melting, will this disagreeable feature be particularly emphasized, as such yards will be wet and muddy long after all the surrounding ground has dried off.

If, however, one wants to plant trees close up to the house for shade and ornament this may be done without bad results provided other belts are planted further back to act as snowfences. As a general rule no belts should be allowed within 60 to 100 feet of buildings, but in laying out the belts convenience is the main feature to study not only in regard to present requirements but also having in view future conditions that may develop, such as the necessity for additional buildings and so on.

Usually a fairly wide belt planted entirely around the building site, to include all building yards, gardens, etc., with single row hedges dividing this enclosed area where found necessary will give the most satisfactory results. The main belts should not be too wide, that is not more than six to ten rows, unless a hedge is planted outside of this again to prevent snow from lodging in the wide belt, which often causes serious damage to the trees. The single or double row hedges subdividing the enclosure would naturally be arranged to suit the individual requirements, such as making the boundaries of and sheltering the vegetable gardens, dividing the lawns and house grounds from the stable yards, etc.

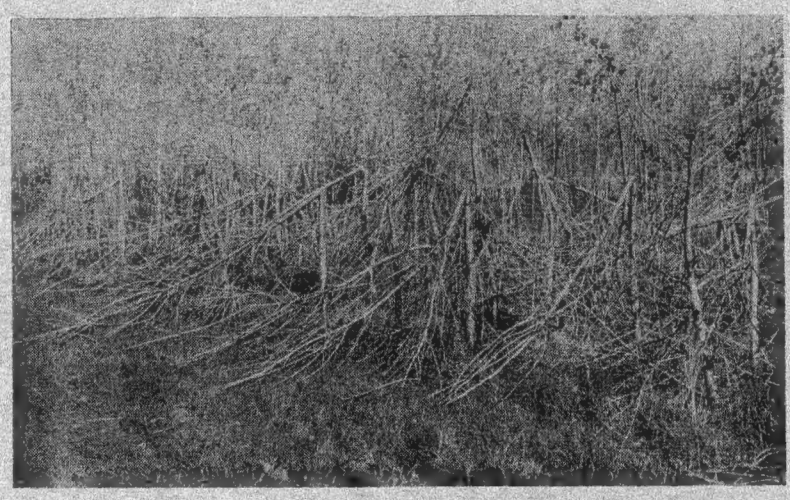
As to the kinds of trees to plant this depends somewhat upon locality, but as a rule the main belts will consist of the common hardy native trees such as maple, ash and elm, and other fast growing sorts like the Russian poplar and Russian willows. It is always better to have a mixture of varieties in a belt consisting of three or more rows rather than to use only one kind. It is never advisable to use either Russian Poplar or Cottonwood alone in a wide belt. These varieties when planted by themselves will give good satisfaction for perhaps six to ten years after planting, but seldom furnish good results as a permanent shelter belt.

For the inside hedges nothing can excel the Caragana for our prairie conditions. The seed or seedlings can be easily secured, it is very hardy and grows rapidly. It will stand close clipping and can be grown either as a low hedge from four to five feet high or if left alone will soon attain a height of 12 to 16 feet.

Evergreens The Most Desirable

The most desirable of all varieties, both for shelter and ornament, are the evergreens. We have several of these like the Jack Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Scotch Pine and native White Spruce which are all hardy and can be grown without difficulty in any of the prairie provinces. Nothing could beat a belt of four or five rows of mixed Pine and Spruce as a shelter belt or an ornamental feature. These varieties grow much more rapidly than is popularly supposed although they will not make much progress for the first two or three years after planting, but once they are established from eighteen inches to two feet is an average annual growth. These hardy evergreens are especially valuable under our western conditions, because they are green all year round, because they are exceptionally hardy and more especially because once they are well rooted they can get along with much less moisture than any of the broad leaf trees and at the same time will stand more neglect in the matter of cultivation. The White Spruce can be used very effectively when planted in a single row, as it holds its lower branches even when quite old. It will also stand trimming and will produce a very close hedge when properly clipped. The Pines will not stand this trimming and should not be used in single rows as the later growth is somewhat loose and straggling and the lower branches generally die off as the tree increases in age.

No one, however, is likely to have much success in growing trees unless he is prepared to do a little work and exercise judgment and common sense in caring for them. The soil before planting must be well and deeply worked, and after planting, carefully cultivated if good results are to be secured. Grass is the greatest enemy of the tree planter, particularly the native couch and sweet grasses, and cultivated varieties which have running roots like Brome and Kentucky blue grass. The first preparation of the soil should absolutely kill out every root of native or cultivated varieties, and subsequent cultivation must prevent any grass from getting a foothold among the trees. Neglect in this respect has been the ruination of many a promising plantation. In this connection it is always advisable to leave plenty of room, at least eight to twelve feet for cultivation between the fence and the outside row of trees as grass will quickly work in from the edges unless this is carefully guarded against. If there are no fences there should be always a fairly wide strip of cultivated ground on both sides of the belt and this should always be kept clean even though it may be no longer possible to cultivate between trees inside the belt. In a young plantation the weeds should never be allowed to get ahead of one otherwise the labor will be increased tenfold. A scuffler run through the rows when weeds are only an inch or two high will save hours of discouraging labor which will be necessary if not done at the proper time.



Drifting Snow Breaks Down a Windbreak if it is too Wide—Plant a Snow Trap.

How Trees Are Secured

Several years ago the Dominion Government recognized the great necessity for encouraging tree culture on the farms of the prairies and offers practical assistance to all farmers who care to avail themselves of this assistance. For this purpose the tree planting division of the Dominion forestry branch was organized with head quarters at Indian Head. Here a nursery was established in 1903, which now comprises 480 acres, where trees are grown for general distribution. As the demand for trees increased it was found impossible to procure enough stock at this nursery alone; it was therefore necessary to provide for another nursery which a few years ago was established at Sutherland just outside Saskatoon. This nursery has an area of 320 acres and is now well equipped with buildings and implements. In 1917 from these two nurseries approximately 7,000,000 seedlings and cuttings were sent out to farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

This distribution, of course, is not carried out indiscriminately. The Government naturally wishes to be reasonably sure of results and for

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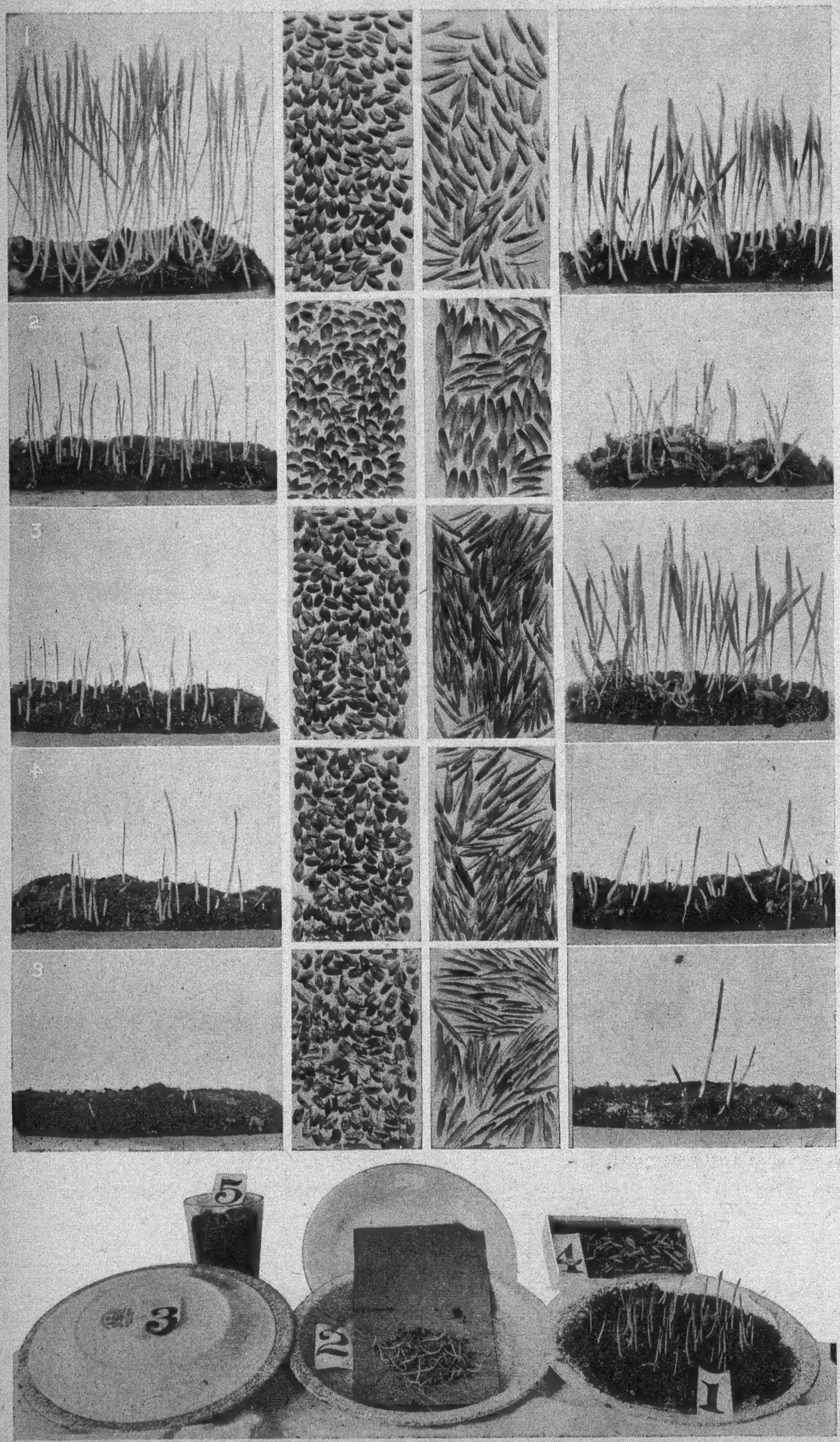
Shelter Belt of Scotch Pine, Nursery Station, Indian Head. Planted in 1906. At that time they were from six to ten inches high; now they average over 16 feet high.

Will Your Seed Grain Germinate?

Manitoba Agricultural College Experiments Illustrate Importance of Germination Tests



Germination tests of oats and wheat, conducted at the Manitoba Agricultural College, with samples of seed sent in this winter, indicate the necessity of paying attention to the germinating power of the seed in many districts this year. The illustrations on this page show the seed that was used in the experiment and the result. They are about three-quarters natural size. The seed was first started off in a germinator, in which, with the exception of one sample, it was left for about ten days. An average of three samples were taken in each case and the sprouted grain transferred to a box of earth. The photographs were taken six days after planting in the earth. In the germinator and after planting the samples were under exactly similar conditions.

Results with Wheat

The illustrations on the left represent the result of the test with wheat. The upper figures show a sample of Samuel Larcombe's champion wheat at the Peoria exhibition and the strong growth which it made. This wheat weighed 68½ pounds per bushel and the germination was 100 per cent. The seed was through the ground in two days after transplanting. Note the strong, uniform, upright growth. Fig. 2 represents a slightly frosted sample and the results obtained from it. The germination in this case was 85 per cent. Fig. 3 shows more severely frosted wheat with a 70 per cent. germination and much feebler growth. Fig. 4 shows badly frosted wheat with a germination around 40 per cent. while Fig. 5 shows very badly frosted wheat with practically no growth coming through the soil.

Results With Oats

The illustrations on the right show the results with five different samples of oats grown under conditions similar to each other and to those under which the wheat was grown. The upper illustration shows a first-class sample of registered Abundance oats and germinating 100 per cent. The growth is strong and the leaves broad and green, indicating strong vitality. The next illustration below shows the result of a very interesting experiment. These oats are also of the Abundance variety, the seed is large, plump and uniform but apparently had become dried out. The moisture content on analysis showed nine per cent. against 10 to 12 per cent. normal. The result was a slow germination, taking 10 days longer than with the oats shown above. When they did come the germination was 100 per cent. but a field sown with these oats would be at least ten days late in coming through the ground and in maturing. The seed has been lifted out of the ground by the growing rootlets. The third illustration from the top shows the result of an equally interesting experiment. The seed was poor and thin but with 100 per cent. germinating power. Owing to the poor quality of the oats the growth is weak and spindly as can easily be seen by comparing it with oats in the upper illustration. Reports received a week after the photograph was taken indicated that this sample was falling rapidly behind the sample grown from first class seed. The fourth illustration shows the results from frosted oats which germinated around 50 per cent. and show very uneven growth, while the oats at the bottom are very badly frosted and the germination was negligible.

Seed Testing Apparatus

The bottom illustration shows some simple germinating apparatus. In Figs. 2 and 3 an ordinary porcelain plate and blotting paper, kept moist, not wet, is used. The blotting paper is 9 x 4½ inches and is doubled over the seeds. The plate is kept covered. With the other plate and the box and tumbler the seeds are covered with one-half inch of earth. Inexpensive germinators, which assist in getting accurate results, are on the market.

Does the C.P.R. Own Canada ?

The proposed increases of freight rates, as authorized by the Railway Commission, mean that an additional $20,000,000 of revenue will be placed in the gold-lined coffers of the C.P.R. in 1918.

All of the great railway lines in ***all*** of the important countries of the world, with the exception of the C.P.R., have—since the beginning of the war—been placed under Government control.

Will the Canadian people remain passive while this $20,000,000 is being filched from them, or will they arise in the might of a freedom-loving people and demand that the Government take over ***all*** the railways of Canada ?

The freight rates decision means more than the determination of the amount of revenue that may be collected by the C.P.R.—it is a test of strength.

The farmers of Western Canada can, by giving evidence of a unanimous opinion, be the deciding factor in the rendering of a decision.

The three provincial farmers' organizations are the representatives of the farmers' interests. But their present membership is not sufficiently great to force the issue.

Every man who has the interest of the Dominion at heart, or who holds sacred the dearly bought privilege of self-government must be "brought up to the first line trenches" and must stand shoulder to shoulder with the men in the associations.

The Grain Growers' Association is the only organized body that will be recognized as voicing the public opinion of the rural West, and to be successful, in this crisis, the membership must be increased—

HOW ?

We, The Grain Growers' Guide, have formulated a plan which, if accepted by every Local throughout the West, we positively guarantee will DOUBLE the membership of the Association. The coupon on the corner of this page filled in and addressed to us at Winnipeg will secure for every interested individual full details of this plan. Now is the time to do the work—mail this coupon today.

The Grain Growers' Guide, 2-6
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send details of the plan that you GUARANTEE will double the membership of the Farmers' Organizations, to

Name.....

GGA-1 Post Office..... Province.....

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DIRECTOR SPENCER'S TRIP

Leaving Calgary by the 7.25 train on January 7, I met Mr. Molyneaux of the United Grain Growers at Lacombe, and we travelled together, reaching Bideford at 6.32. It was a nice night but dark, and seeing no one at the station to meet us, we turned our footsteps towards the place of rest, kept by some gentleman of Oriental extraction. Here we had supper, the sight of which proved there was no famine, at least at present in the west. We heard certain whisperings that there was supposed to be a meeting in the town that night, but no one seemed to realize that we were to be the speakers. After supper we visited that apparently necessary evil of all western towns, the pool room. Here we saw a grand chance for a recruiting officer in a room full of young men more or less interested in watching the game. We shared their interesting task for a time, then hearing that someone had put a light in the schoolroom preparatory to a meeting, we took our leave for the school-house, with the hope of finding some of the U.F.A. fold. We were not disappointed; there were four in the room. We waited for a time until the men came in one by one, till some 30 farmers were there.

At Bideford and Kerriemuir

There was a peculiar shyness by all men favored by a nomination to take the chair; at last one considered duty before modesty and accepted the vacancy. Mr. Molyneaux spoke first and enlarged on the good work done by the Leduc local, the great need of co-operation and the service that the United Grain Growers could give to the farmers.

I followed, outlining the work of the U.F.A. organization from the start, and impressed on the farmers the duty to go on with the good work. Questions were asked in regard to road improvements and farmers' telephones, and were answered by the speakers. All present appeared very appreciative of our efforts, and we returned to our hotel to climb a sort of fire escape to our bedroom and get a good night's rest ready for the morrow. After allowing daylight to make its appearance we made our's, only to find that a blizzard was blowing, which augured badly for that day's meeting. We had breakfast, and, saying good-bye to our Oriental hosts, caught the train to Kerriemuir. Owing to the bad weather it was not to be expected that farmers would turn out. However, during the afternoon, some 25 lovers of the cause braved the elements and got to our place of shelter. Our good host kindly gave us the use of his spacious dining room, in which we enlarged on the good work of the U.F.A. and its commercial enterprises. They are in great need of a rural telephone; when same is in we have great hopes of Kerriemuir.

Consort and Loyalist Meetings

Leaving Kerriemuir on the morning of the 9th, we reached Consort in time for dinner. The blizzard had passed but the weather was very cold. On entering the commodious hotel, we were met by Consort's most energetic secretary. The meeting here was held in "Ye Old Town Hall," familiarly called the "Coop." On account of the cold weather we hardly expected to see anyone coming from the country, but 22 enthusiastic supporters went to the "Coop" to hear what we had to say and gave us an attentive hearing. It is interesting to note that the day the Kerriemuir hogs were sold at $14.50, hogs art Consort were sold at a better figure, owing to competitive buyers. The excellent reception we received here made us regret leaving for the west.

Weather still continued cold when we arrived at Loyalist on the 10th. At this place the old union had been killed out of existence, owing to political interests getting hold of its members. Here we again met our Oriental friends and took shelter in their new building. No one turning up for some time, things looked pretty black, and we thought Loyalist was not going to be true to its name. However, half an hour after time some 15 very sincere U.F.A. members ventured up, and after giving us an attentive hearing formed a new local, which we believe will be a great success.

At this place we had to sleep over the unfinished restaurant, which reminded us more or less of tenting in mid-winter. Our host was kind enough to place a coal-oil stove near the bed, but in spite of the precaution the one away from the stove found it necessary to wear his cap.

Veteran and Federal

Veteran was our next meeting place, where we arrived on the 11th. The meeting was held in one of the finest schoolhouses we had seen. A very good hearing was given us by 36 members, and at the discussion afterwards co-operation and rural telephones were the principal subjects. At this point we were invited by kind friends to spend the evening out in the country which we accepted, and had a good time, snatching a few hours' sleep before catching our train for Federal.

Federal is a place of peculiar interest, a sort of Robinson Crusoe camp. It possesses a station nearly as large as a box car, in which man once lived, a good hardware store and a hall, once the proud property of a U.F.A. local, since defunct. As time between trains was limited, we felt the necessity of starting somewhere near time. The chairman called to order a crowd of five, and the first speaker, mounting a stage some six inches high, tried to imagine he was addressing 50. However, by the time the second speaker had risen, some 16 men and one of the gentler sex had made their appearance; and we were glad to see these decide to re-organize the old local, which they did on the $2.00 basis. A vote of thanks and an invitation to come again was accorded us.

Thus ended a week of organization work. Later in the night we boarded the train to Edmonton and climbed into the only spare berth. As we awoke near the capital city, one thought was uppermost in our minds: we were really warm, first time since leaving Calgary.

H. E. SPENCER,
District Director.

SEXSMITH U.F.A. FLOURISHING

Thanks to President Gudlangson, who organized this local less than two years ago, its growth has been distinctly good, 84 members coming in during 1917. To hold the interest of these 84 men, no two of like minds, was a question. The answer was found in co-operative buying.

During the year, $12,270 was spent for twine, apples, one car of wire and three cars of machinery. A saving of $2,400 was effected over local prices. This is the cement we use to bind the members closely together. The visit of the "Mixed Farming Special" in July was the result of our efforts.

With the help of Buffalo Lake and Kleskun Hill we organized the A.F.C. elevator at Clairmont. It was our intention to organize another elevator at Sexsmith this winter, but owing to change in building plans of United Grain Growers Ltd., this matter is tabled until return of normal conditions. We have done much work in trying to get an outlet to the west coast, our natural market, from this Grande Prairie country, also to have the C.N.R. Oneway-Peace River branch completed, thus giving us quicker communication with Edmonton.

Proceeds of concert and dance were sent the Red Cross fund, as was balance from a picnic we gave in conjunction with Clairmont local. Our secretary was bonded, in consequence of the amount of money handled. At present we are trying to secure a county agent for this district. As we are 450 miles from the nearest demonstration farm, the need of an agent is apparent. We are endeavoring to get dates for the lectures to be given this spring by the provincial department of agriculture experts.

Ratepayers are being canvassed for their most constructive suggestions re good roads. Our president will take these up direct with the council.

A special meeting of directors was called to impress upon them the work that would fall to their lot for 1918. Chief of these were securing new members at the new fee, $2.00, taking orders for wire, twine, machinery, etc. The importance of every member being a subscriber to The Guide is always emphasized and directors advised to secure new subscriptions to our organ. We wish to thank Buffalo Lakes U.F.A. for co-operationg with us in all our carload purchases. A fine hall is being erected in Sexsmith to accommodate our well attended meetings.

ALLAN MERCER,
Sexsmith Local. Sec'y.

GRANDE PRAIRIE MEETING

The annual meeting of the Grande Prairie local met in the Presbyterian church at Grand Prairie, Wednesday, December 19, at 2.30 p.m.

A letter was read from the military department at Calgary, asking for co-operation in the work of gathering statistics. The expression of opinion was to the effect that the secretary should render any assistance possible.

A resolution was read by the secretary as follows:—"Resolved that this meeting of the Grande Prairie local express confidence in Hon. T. A. Crerar as minister of agriculture, and further, that this meeting assembled approve of the policy as stated by Mr. Crerar, to the effect that the Military Service Act will be administered in such a manner as not to seriously interfere with production." Copies of this resolution to be sent to Premier Borden and to Mr. Crerar. The adoption of this resolution was moved by J. Fletcher and seconded by J. Axon, and carried unanimously.

Election of officers then took place as follows: President, Wm. Drynon; vice-president, E. J. Holton; secretary, P. J. Tooley; directors, J. Axon, H. Fortier, E. H. Sisley, W. Whitfield and P. Ashmead.

The president announced that the next order of business would be election of delegates to the district association convention, to be held in Grande Prairie, Monday, January 14. The following six members were elected by acclamation: Wm. Drynon, P. J. Tooley, A. Cuthbertson, E. J. Holtom, A. O. Sproule and Hugh Ferguson.

The following were elected delegates to go to Calgary convention: E. H. Sisley, Joshua Fletcher, Wm. Drynon, P. J. Tooley, S. Newton and W. Norley. The following were named as alternate men: Thomas Norden and E. M. Caskman. The president stated that as the district convention was being held in Grande Prairie, our local should appoint an entertainment committee. The following were named: Messrs. Macklin, Tooley and Fletcher.

Fifteen New Members

We have the following letter from H. Renkenberger, of Barons, and append the notice to which he refers, which we think should be of interest to many of our secretaries:—

"Our annual meeting, held the latter part of December, was not much of a success, so we had it all over again last Saturday, January 19, with the following results: Memberships taken, 15 at $2.00; H. E. Irwin elected president; John E. Stuart, vice-president; H. Renkenberger, secretary.

"We decided to hold regular meetings on the last Saturday of each month, at which some topic of local interest shall be discussed. Mention of the topic to be made in the notices calling the meeting. Three notices to be put in as many prominent places in town at least a week before the date of the meeting to try and secure a permanent place for our meetings.

"We hope there may be enough interest develop to build up a strong local and have some good meetings during the winter."

United Farmers of Alberta

A special meeting of Wheatland Center local will be held on Saturday afternoon, February 2, 1918, at 2 p.m., to hear the reports of the delegates attending the annual convention at Calgary.

All farmers cordially invited, whether members or not. You should know what you fellow farmers are trying to do for the general welfare. The delegates will tell you.

Come and get acquainted with your neighbor. You might like him.

H. RENKENBERGER, Sec'y.
H. E. IRWIN,
President.

WANT ACT AMENDED

The annual meeting of the Edwell local was held on Wednesday, January 9, in the school-house, when quite a number of the members turned out, notwithstanding the extreme cold. After the secretary had read the statement of account for the year, showing a balance in hand of $3.84, the election of officers for the new year was proceeded with. It was unanimously decided that the officers be re-elected for 1918, as follows:—President, F. Ellis; vice-president, T. J. Walton; directors, J. Comer, Alex. McInroy, J. F. Day, J. Henderson, W. E. Pixley and A. Cuddy; secretary, F. J. Powell. The dues for the year 1918 were fixed at $1.50 per member, juniors 75 cents.

J. Comer was unanimously elected the official delegate to represent the local at the annual convention in Calgary. It was moved and carried that the local do pay the fare of the delegate to Convention. It was decided to ask Mr. E. Carswell to attend a meeting of the local in the near future, to give a talk on livestock matters, Mr. Comer kindly agreeing to see him and make arrangements.

It was moved and carried unanimously, "That this local place itself on record that the Central office request the provincial government to alter the Local Improvement Act so as to have one councillor for every half township in lieu of one to every one and a half townships, as being conducive to more efficiency in the road work.

BIG MEETING AT VULCAN

Vulcan has reinstated herself on the U.F.A. map by pulling off a big meeting on Saturday, January 19. Rev. Mr. Schragg gave a short but interesting address on the subject of community co-operation and used the occasion to point out definite ways in which the interests of the local community could be advanced by the holding of regular meetings to crystallize ideas and voice protests against all manner of political abuses.

Sidney Tregillus, assistant general secretary, was next introduced and gave a well thought out exposition of the work performed during recent times by the Central office. During the course of his very interesting address he made it very clear to the audience that the need for strengthening the association, entirely apart from the farmers' business organizations, was never greater than at present. He also emphasized that the associations met with the greatest success at those points where the women joined whole-heartedly in association work.

Wm. Irvine, of Calgary, gave an exposition of modern progressive thought in connection with our political and economic life. His great ability to interest the producing classes in their own problems was again shown by the close attention with which his arguments were followed throughout. Although the presentation of his ideas was decidedly different from the usual form, his whole discourse was a strong plea for better organization of rural life. It would be a splendid thing for the farmers' organizations if Mr. Irvine's services could be secured for stimulating the association throughout the province.

The meeting, which was presided over by the president of the Vulcan U.F.A., Guy W. Johnson, was attended by over 100 men and women. It resulted in a greatly stimulated interest in the association and 26 additional members. It is planned to hold additional meetings of a similar nature at regular intervals, at which one or more prominent outside speakers will be provided. Expenses were defrayed by a silver collection.

GRAIN GROWERS' POSITION
(A Series—Continued)

V.—The Impending Future

An element of first importance in the Grain Growers' view of the present situation is the failure of the national authorities during the course of the war to make any kind of provision for meeting the inevitable burden which it must place upon our Canadian life, and their conviction that unless a radical change in modes of securing revenue is instituted the burden of the war cost will fall with such crushing weight upon the producers on the land as to constitute an unparallelled national catastrophe.

Today the government has special opportunity. In a sense our people are clamoring to be taxed. Everyone wants to do his bit. The nation is willing to make sacrifices. Incomes are abnormally large; the prices of natural products are abnormally high. War work has piled up for many corporations profits undreamed of two years ago. It is estimated that over $100,000,000 of excess profits (i.e., over seven per cent. and also, generally, over ample provision for depreciation and scrapping of plant) have been left in corporate hands as a result of two years' war business. (Canadian Finance, May 2, 1917). Grain Growers believe we are laying up for ourselves days of hardship and difficulty in the future if with such circumstances as these we do not begin at once while the war is on to do more toward meeting the enormous cost.

The national debt of Canada before the war was $336,000,000. In less than three years it has run to well-nigh three times that figure. Careful estimates show that it is possible it may reach $1,200,000,000 by the end of the present fiscal year. All that has been paid on the principal of war cost to date is a paltry $20,000,000. ($60,000,000 raised last year, but a "minus margin" of $40,000,000 from the two preceding years). Canada's position in the matter stands in most unfavorable contrast with that of the United Kingdom. Britain's total revenue for the year ending March 31 last was $2,876,137,900, an increase of $1,183,303,790 for the year.

Taxes on excess profits	$699,600,000 or 24.43%
Taxes on income and property	1,025,165,000 or 35.77%
Customs	352,805,000 or 12.21%
Excise	281,900,000 or 9.77%

N.B.—From excess profits and accumulated wealth, 60.23 per cent. of the total was raised.

Canada's total revenue for the fiscal year just ended was $229,217,270, raised as follows:—

Customs	$133,531,155 or 58.33%
Excise	24,253,632 or 10.52%
Railways and Canals	25,018,997 or 10.96%
Post office taxation	20,031,627 or 8.77%
Excess profits	14,552,383 or 6.58%

In Canada excess profits contributed 6.58 per cent. of the total. Accumulated wealth contributed nothing.

Canada's plutocrats have been gathering a rich harvest from the war and safely investing it in untaxable war bonds, so that they shall escape paying any part of the price, and so that they shall be the moneyed class with the prestige and the dominance which the possession of money gives. It is true that at last a fairly adequate war profits' tax has been imposed, but to depend solely upon that is to fail wholly to solve the after-the-war problem, when there will be no war profits to tax, and when new taxation will have to be imposed amid conditions utterly unprepared to bear it. Prices will be lower, supplies bought when prices were abnormally high will have to be paid for by the sale of products gathered when prices may be abnormally low. It will be the worst possible time for trade to adjust itself to the new burdens. The principle of allowing wealth to escape taking its share of the burden and later allowing the load to fall upon labor and production is essentially vicious.

Grain Growers are convinced that if at the close of the war Canadian industry on the land and elsewhere is not to be crushed under the burden of war cost, crushed to utter desperation, the cost of the war must be undertaken and as far as possible provided for now. The co-operation of those receiving large incomes must be enlisted. Accumulated wealth in whatever form it is held, must be required to do its part. And the land values of the nation must be laid under tribute in this hour of the Empire's testing.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by W. R. Wood, Secretary, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

BRANCH REPORTS

Branch associations which have not yet filled up and returned the blank forms for reports sent out some weeks ago are urged to do so as early as possible. Even if all the data asked for cannot be secured, such facts as are available should be forwarded. Our hope is that very much more complete statistics of local work and of the association generally may be secured when these reports are all in. But the value of the total depends very largely upon every branch seeing to it that its quota is sent in. At the present time a very large number have not responded. May we very earnestly urge every officer of a local to accept responsibility for seeing that this little bit of work is done? The secretary may have most of the facts, but there are some questions that ought to be discussed with the other officers and answered according to the best knowledge of the group. Our hope is that every branch will see to it that the reports are in hand before the end of January. One form should be sent to the central office, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, and the other to the district secretary. If the forms have been mislaid or lost, drop a line to the central office, and others will be sent.

FROM ONTARIO'S CONVENTION

"The farmers of Canada possess, though I am sorry to say they do not control, the biggest business asset of the Dominion."—President Halbert.

"Today we are loaded down with a whole menagerie of white elephants, causing a loss of millions annually in the operation of our basic industry for the benefit of the combines."—President Halbert.

"How long will we go to the polls carrying in our hands the hammer that would break down the tariff wall, the gunpowder that would explode the mergers, the key that would unlock the shackles that have been locked upon our industry? How long?"—President Halbert.

"The best news I can take back to the west is the fact that you are now twelve thousand strong."—John Kennedy.

"We have no desire to hurt the little town or village or its local merchants. But it is our work to see that they don't make it cost too much."—John Kennedy.

"We have 315 organizations, a gain of 115, and 12,000 members, a gain of 4,000. We have tapped 43 counties with this work, yet the fringe has scarcely been touched. There are approximately 250,000 farmers in Ontario, so that only one-twentieth have been reached. This vast field of latent power lies waiting for the inspiration."—Secretary Morrison.

SUCCESS IN CO-OPERATION

Some two years ago, a number of farmers of the Vider G.G.A. began to recognize that the method of selling livestock to drovers or dealers who themselves controlled prices was very unsatisfactory, and after several attempts secured enough cattle for a trial shipment in a co-operative way. The shipment was made and sold through the livestock department of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. (now the United Grain Growers Ltd.), with the result that the farmers realized $250 more than the local dealers offered them. They began to realize that by the new method the farmers received all their cattle were worth by weight.

After this the farmers began to further improve their methods, feeding their cattle and selling only the best, dehorning and marking each animal with a number. Thus it became possible for the individual farmer to receive a separate statement for his stock, showing selling weight, price and total expense. The method has been continued with uniform success during these two years. A carload is usually shipped in April or June, and if prices are considered good, another car, or possibly two cars follow a little later. Then again in the fall, September or October, when cattle are in fair condition, all cattle that are to be sold are shipped in the same way.

Hogs and sheep are also shipped. When any of these are included in a carload of cattle, a good strong partition is put up to insure against any of the animals being injured. An attendant is sent with each carload to have charge of the stock until sold. He is authorized to act for the shippers, receive returns and to pay each farmer for his stock.

The expense in connection with shipments varies slightly, according to the number of cattle. Hence it is important that all should be of proper weight to save expense in freight. The following statement shows how the shipments for 1917 have turned out:—

2 cars, April 1, 1917.
48 cattle—$6.00 to $9.50 per cwt.
4 hogs—$15.50 per cwt.
Expense—$99.23.
Weight—43,500 lbs.
Expense rate per 100 lbs., 23½c.

1 car, June 11, 1917.
10 cattle—$6.50 to $9.00 per 100 lbs.
13 hogs—$14.50 per 100 lbs.
Expense—$61.44.
Weight—16,180 lbs.
Expense rate per 100 lbs., 38c.

2 cars, August 29, 1917.
62 cattle—$5.00 to $8.00 per 100 lbs.
6 hogs—$13.00 to $16.00 per 100 lbs.
Expense—$133.50.
Weight—55,050 lbs.
Expense rate per 100 lbs., 25c.

1 car, September 17, 1917.
8 cattle—$6.00 to $8.50 per 100 lbs.
114 lambs—$11.00 to $15.00 per 100 lbs.
Expense—$16.00.
Weight—15,000 lbs.
Expense rate per 100 lbs., 38c.

R. FREDERICKSON,
Virder G.G.A. Sec'y.

GREETINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT, W.S.G.G.A.

I consider it the greatest privilege of my life to be able to extend greetings as president, to our W.S.G.G.A. for the coming year.

You have conferred on me this very great honor and with all sincerity and truth I hope our relationship shall be such that we will be able to accomplish much in our new undertaking. We, I hope, will all be willing to exert ourselves in doing our part and in this way we will maintain interest, which is the solution of the problem. I have every reason to believe that we will meet with great success.

I have had several communications of an inspirational kind, such as, "Will you kindly advise us how to organize a women's section? Suggestions for the work, subjects to discuss for the year, etc., etc."

My great wish is that we may be able to reach many farm women's lives that heretofore have been neglected. If there are any in our neighborhood, any whose social advantages are not equal to ours, let us try to obey the highest commandment and help to bring a little of the pleasure of our lives into theirs. May our club life bring about such results.

A country is no better than its homes and the quality of the homes as well as the character of the members depends on the efforts of the women who have been intrusted with the keeping of these homes. Co-operation is the key to success in any line of work, so my message to you all is, "Let us co-operate," and at our next convention present a report which will make us feel that we were justified in seeking expansion.

JANET WOOD, President W.S.G.G.A.

Oakville, Man.

GOOD MEETING AT KEYES

Keyes association had an interesting meeting on January 19, with a good attendance of both sexes. Messrs. Pickersgill, Oakes and Johnson reported on the Brandon convention, dealing briefly with some of the important discussions and emphasizing the pleasure and profit of having attended such a gathering. President Wm. Milne and Secretary Alex. McGregor also gave the meeting some of their impressions of the convention, speaking especially of some of the important resolutions and their bearing upon conservation and development of our resourses in this time of national crisis, and upon the promotion of fuller equity and completer justice in the relationship of our people.

Another interesting feature was an address by Mr. Albert Duncan, of the livestock department of the United Grain Growers. A stockman of wide experience, Mr. Duncan gave a very interesting and instructive talk on the part livestock plays in the development of agriculture and in the sustenance of our population. Co-operative marketing is an important spoke in the wheel of progress.

The annual meeting of the Lavinia branch was a very encouraging one. During the past summer about $300 had been contributed in the neighborhood to the work of the Y.M.C.A. The association donated a further $25 from its funds. A second $25 was donated to the Halifax Relief fund.

A balance of $69.95 from co-operative trading was reported. The following officers were elected: President, E. W. McConnell; vice-president, M. O. Tremaine; secretary, W. W. Chappell. The 1917 directorate was re-elected.

The Harlington association held a successful annual meeting on December 14. The officers elected were: President, J. A. Vopni; vice-president, D. Ross; secretary, R. Johnston; directors, John Fawcett, W. H. Cotton, Frank Zinger, Mrs. D. Ross, Mrs. Geo. Curphey and Mrs. H. T. Johnson. Harlington is looking forward to enrolling 50 members this year, and to the establishment of a community library that will be a boon to many. W. I. Ford addressed the meeting on hog production.

R. JOHNSTON, Sec'y.

OUR SPECIAL THREE

The Memory Gem

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act and you reap a habit. Sow a habit and you reap a character. Sow a character and you reap a destiny.

The Definition

Art in fact is the effort of man to express the idea which nature suggests to him a power above nature, whether that power be within the recesses of his own being, or in the Great First Cause of which nature, like himself, is but the effect.

The Joke

It was a large family—so large in fact that father was compelled to call the roll at meal times. The procedure on Sunday was as follows:

"'Erbert?" "'Ere, pa!"
"'Orace?" "'Ere, pa!"
"'Enery?" "'Ere, pa!"
"Albert?" Now, Albert had been studying Latin, and, wishing to show his knowledge, he answered "Adsum, pa!"

"What? You've 'ad some, 'ave yer? Well, jest you git dahn and make room for them wot ain't."

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

INSTRUCTIONS RE TOURIST CARS

From the replies received in response to our circular of January 18, re tourist cars to the convention, it has been decided to charter cars as follows:—

One leaving Assiniboia, C.P.R. at 4.30 p.m. on Monday, February 11, via Weyburn, to accomodate the Una Band and as many more delegates as there is room for. Harry Hartley, Ogema, in charge.

One leaving Assiniboia, C.P.R. at 12.50 p.m. on Monday, February 11, via Moose Jaw, to accomodate delegates on C.P.R. west of Assiniboia. E. Luctkar, Shaunavon, in charge.

One leaving Saskatoon, C.P.R. at 11.25 p.m. on Monday, February 11, via Colonsay, to accomodate delegates who travel via C.P.R. from Saskatoon. E. S. Walker, Keppel, in charge.

One leaving Saskatoon, via C.N.R. at 5.05 p.m. on Monday, February 11, to accommodate delegates who travel via C.N.R. from Saskatoon to Regina. A. E. Steele, Ruddell, in charge.

Delegates should write the person in charge of the car they wish accommodation in, and also get in touch with them as early as possible on February 11. These men have authority to collect $5.00 and the War Tax for each berth, for five days. Full particulars with regard to these cars was sent out in a recent circular.

DISTRICT CONVENTION AT REGINA

The convention of District No. 8 was held in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium, Regina, on December 19 and 20, when there was a moderate attendance of delegates. W. J. Orchard, of Tregarva, district director, was in the chair. A civic welcome was accorded the delegates by Dr. Cowan, M.P., mayor of Regina, in a happily worded address, after which Mr. Orchard delivered his annual address, in concluding which he referred to the programme recently issued by the special study committee, and urged all locals to give it their support. He also urged members of the association always to wear the badge of membership in order to foster a more fraternal spirit.

Murdoch Cameron, M.L.A., was called upon to speak on the question of taxation. He said that the Saskatchewan government expected to raise about $2,000,000 by means of a tax, previously known as the patriotic tax, which was to be applied to all manner of patriotic purposes. This year the government had added about $100,000 to the estimates for educational purposes, while every hospital in Saskatchewan got 50 cents per day for each patient from the government. He would, he declared, be a party to any increase in expenditure for the benefit of hospitals. While they would have to face any necessary increase in taxation, it was nothing to what others were facing for our benefit at the present time. If they failed in meeting the financial burden due to the war, it would be for want of production. No one had any right to hold land out of cultivation for speculative purposes at the present time.

At the close of Mr. Cameron's address Mr. Suggitt was appointed secretary of the convention, an appointment which was overlooked earlier in the proceedings, and Messrs. Sorby, Evans and Hutton were appointed a resolutions committee. The meeting was adjourned for lunch.

On resuming at 2 p.m. an excellent address was delivered by R. M. Johnson, of Eastview, a member of the executive, in which he reviewed the trading activities of the association, and this was followed by an address by H. W. Ketcheson, of Davidson, on the subject of co-operation. The Rev. Hugh Dobson was then introduced to the delegates, and gave some startling figures to prove the need for Canada to conserve her human resources, at the close of which he moved the following resolution, viz.:—

Whereas, the war has called attention to the supremacy of the human resources in the securing of a sound national economic status; and

Whereas, Canada loses heavily in physical fitness and efficiency through the lack of national oversight in the conservation of her human resources and their development;

Therefore, be it resolved that this convention of District No. 8 of the S.G.G.A. assembled at Regina, December 19, urge upon the Union government the establishment of a department of social reconstruction, presided over by the cabinet ministers, the work of such department to include:

1. A Dominion board of health to correlate the health activities of the various provinces.

2. A federal bureau of child welfare to conserve child life and to protect against disease, neglect and exploitation.

3. A bureau of survey to correlate the educational activities of the province; to establish the best standards and secure the best teachers; to encourage patriotic citizenship; to secure very greatly increased attention to vocational education and guidance and technical training.

The delegates reassembled in the evening to hear the addresses of John Evans, director-at-large, and Mrs. Haight, of Keeler, vice-president of the Women's Section. Mrs. Laird was also present, and delighted the audience with several vocal solos.

Resolutions Adopted

The following resolutions were adopted by the delegates, viz.:—

Resolved, that the Dominion government should appoint a board of control of labor with power to mobilize all available labor for the most efficient service, furnishing all possible help for the farms. Such board to fix wages and effect an organization in each province which will deal with this urgent matter in an adequate way. This board of control should also bring in all available help from the United States, and elsewhere, wherever competent farm help can be assured, and that this board have power to do away with unnecessary employments.

Resolved, that we ask the Dominion postal department to increase the size and weight of the parcels post package and reduce the postage rates on same to correspond with those of the United States.

That we heartily approve of the Greater Production campaign as instituted by the department of agriculture, and that this resolution should be forwarded to the department.

Resolved, that equal franchise be granted to all women of the Dominion.

That we demand the repeal of the War Time Election Act.

There was some discussion on this resolution pro and con, and when voted upon, 12 were in favor and five against.

Resolved, that when the government finds it advisable to fix the price on any farm product that they also should fix a corresponding price on all the commodities entering into the production of that particular commodity.

Be it resolved that the widows of officers and privates receive the same pension.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

CONVENTION

Regina, February 12, 13, 14 and 15

DISTRICT MEETING AT HUMBOLDT

The annual convention of District No. 10 took place on Thursday, December 5, at Humboldt. The meeting was held in the town hall, the district director, John L. Rooke, of Togo, presiding. Owing to the severe weather the meeting could not take place until 8 p.m., as there was considerable derangement of the train service, many of the delegates not arriving until evening. Mr. Musselman should have been one of the speakers, but he was unfortunately unable to remain until the opening of the meeting owing to another engagement. However, the delegates made the best of the circumstances, and Mr. Rooke opened the proceedings at 8 p.m.

The mayor-elect, Mr. Telfer, welcomed the delegates to Humboldt, and in the course of his address he said there was no other organization which had so much influence in shaping public sentiment and influencing legislation as the S.G.G.A., and he instanced in this connection the banish the bar movement and the question of prohibition. He welcomed the delegates on behalf of the people of Humboldt, and would give them a hearty invitation to make the town their meeting place next year.

District Director's Address

Mr. Rooke, in the course of his annual address to the delegates, said: "I am indeed pleased to present my fifth annual address as district director. On account of the abnormal times caused by the war in Europe, there is not present with us that buoyancy of spirit which is so essential to rapid development and so encouraging in an organization of this character, yet with all the serious difficulties and disadvantages with which the citizens of Saskatchewan have to contend it is gratifying to note the feeling of hopefulness which prevails.

"There has been considerable dissatisfaction caused by the refusal of many of the local tribunals to grant exemption from military service to farmers and farmers' sons in order that they might continue in their most important occupation of producing food for Britain and her Allies.

"This question has been carefully considered by the minister of agriculture, Hon. T. A. Crerar, with the result that a definite promise has been made that farmers and farmers' sons actually engaged in farming will be exempted. Increased production at this time has become the sacred duty of us all, even if only considered from the standpoint of brotherhood, and we look forward to that brighter day which we trust will dawn after peace is declared. When we expect to have government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

"We are pleased to note the influence that our association has maintained in securing some very progressive legislation, and we are coming to recognize more and more our duty as citizens in assisting our representatives in carrying out their very serious obligations to the people. It is our aim to use every legitimate means in our power to develop in this western country an industrious, intelligent and liberty-loving people, prosperous and united.

"In the readjusting of policies after the war we look to the G.G.A. to take a very active part, in co-operation with all citizens having their country's best interest at heart.

"I am confident that the discussions and deliberations of this meeting and the addresses of the different speakers will be of a highly instructive order. I would ask that you would be tolerant toward your fellows during the discussions that we will have, remembering that we are all living at very high tension in these troublous and trying times. This fact calls for more forbearance and genuine patience than would be required during normal times. In dealing with resolutions I trust that you will take a broad view of all questions coming up for consideration, and only pass resolutions that affect the province or the Dominion as a whole, rather than resolutions of a local character.

"In discussing our commercial undertakings, if you have just cause to complain of service rendered, we want to hear your complaints, and we are still more anxious to hear any suggestions you may care to make, and that would tend to assist in giving you improved service, as we wish in our commercial as well as in all other various undertakings on your behalf, to give you the most loyal and highest type of service humanly possible.

"Now that you have so nobly come forward with your means to the support of the Empire, subscribing so liberally in the Victory Bonds, I would ask you to take into serious consideration your duty toward your more unfortunate brother farmers of Saskatchewan, and subscribe for a liberal number of the Saskatchewan Greater Production bonds, in order that the farmers of Saskatchewan may be able to secure the capital that is so urgently required in some portions of the province, and in order to increase the production of food so urgently required throughout the world."

Mr. Rooke was re-elected director of the district, with Mr. Hauser, of Humboldt, as second choice, while Mrs. Rooke was re-elected director of the Women's Section. The following were elected as sub-organizers, viz.: Messrs. W. J. Sparling, Aberdeen; George Hope, Wolverton; F. J. Hauser, Humboldt; J. H. Reison, Watson; and M. Warrener, Kamsack. Mrs. Alex. Wallace, of Guernsey, a director of the Women's Section, was present, and gave an instructive address dealing with the work of the Women's Section.

Resolutions Passed

The following resolutions were discussed and received the approval of the convention:

Resolved, that it is the sense of this convention that our association should establish a publication of its own, which would be sent regularly to each of our members, and the columns of which will be open to each and every member for the free expression of his views and opinions.

Whereas much inconvenience has been experienced from the fact that registered lien notes and chattel mortgages are not discharged in the registry office when they have been paid, therefore be it resolved that any company or in-

Continued on Page 41

USE GETSEMALL
Gopher Poison
The Grain Growers' OWN Gopher Killer
NOT MADE FOR PROFIT
—But—
MADE TO KILL GOPHERS
Our packet contains MORE POISON than any other similar product. Don't pay more for a big packet with LESS POISON. See your Local Secretary or write for full particulars to
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
Farmers' Bldg. Regina

War Flour Good Flour

By Caro M. Brown,

Chemist—Lake of the Woods Milling Company Limited

IN the interest of food conservation, it has been proved most economical to insist upon a standard loaf of bread from all bake-shops, and this is only possible when a standard flour is manufactured. In order to effect this standardization of flour all over Canada, the Government requires that the mills make not less than 74 per cent flour from wheat, that is 74 pounds of War Flour is to be made from 100 pounds of wheat. This is only very slightly more than most mills are already extracting.

Not "Graham" Flour

The slight increase of flour extracted will be true flour, and not bran or dust. Formerly this slight amount of flour had been allowed to go into the feeds for animal consumption, but when every grain of wheat counts as it does now, this is too extravagant a practice. There need be no apprehension as to the quality of Government Regulation flour. It is NOT to be "Graham," nor even so called "Whole-wheat" flour, and it is NOT flour mixed with Bran and Shorts. It will be simply pure flour as taken from the wheat berry, purified and sifted exactly as in the past; but, instead of several grades, such as FIVE ROSES, HARVEST QUEEN, LAKEWOODS, etc., being separated, all the flour will be blended together and only one brand will be on the market.

Colour More Creamy

The War Flour will not have quite the white colour of FIVE ROSES, but for all practical uses it will give identical results in baking. Flavour, texture, general appearance and nutritive value will not be impaired in any way.

Excellent Baking Results

Foreseeing that some regulation of this sort was imminent, we have been trying out in our Laboratory recipes for Bread, Cakes and Pastry, using the new "War Flour," our idea being to ascertain if any modification of present methods should be adopted. There need be no fear that the new flour will make unpalatable bread, cake or pastry. We were more than pleased with the results, and found that for bread no variation seemed to be necessary.

Some Suggestions for Housewives

In making pie crust and puff paste we have obtained the best results by using very slightly less water than with FIVE ROSES. The crust was flaky, crisp and well-flavoured. For cake, we followed exactly the same recipe in using FIVE ROSES and the War Flour; the cake from the War Flour was equal to that from FIVE ROSES in lightness and texture, was excellent in flavour and of a rich, creamy colour.

As the War Flour will be rich in gluten, care should be taken in making baking-powder biscuit and pastry not to work it or handle it any more than is absolutely necessary, as this toughens the gluten, resulting in a texture less tender and flaky.

It will require a little study and ingenuity on the part of each housewife to adapt her favourite recipe to this flour, but the little time given to this will be more than repaid by the results obtained.

Lake of the Woods Milling Company Limited

Makers of Five Roses Flour

Montreal . . Winnipeg

FIVE ROSES IN KHAKI.—To conserve wheat so essential to the Allied Cause, your favorite brand is now being milled according to Government Regulations. But the name "FIVE ROSES" which, for over a quarter century, has been a positive assurance of quality is still your protection. Users of "FIVE ROSES Government Grade" Flour are assured of the best available flour under all conditions. Fortunate possessors of the famous FIVE ROSES Cook Book can bake with the new FIVE ROSES with practically no change in their present recipes and in the certainty of excellent baking results.

Farmers' Financial Directory

New Issue

$2,000,000

Greater Winnipeg Water District

5 % GOLD BONDS

Dated 1st Feb., 1918—Due 1st Feb., 1923

Interest payable 1st February and 1st August. Principal and interest payable in gold at Bank of Montreal in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and New York City.

COUPON BONDS

in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100

Legal opinion of Messrs. Malone, Malone and Long

These bonds are a direct obligation of the Greater Winnipeg Water District, a corporation constituted by Special Act of the Manitoba Legislature, with powers to construct and operate a waterworks system to serve Greater Winnipeg. The District comprises the City of Winnipeg and its more important suburbs with a total area of 91.79 square miles and a combined population of, approximately, 220,000. The bonds are a direct charge on all the taxable land within the District, the assessed valuation being in excess of $226,000,000. The taxes levied by the District rank equally with all taxes raised for other municipal purposes, and are collected at the same time, and in the same manner.

This Issue is made with the approval of the Priority Board of the Department of Finance, Ottawa

Price: 92.68 and interest, yielding 6¾%

Write or Telegraph Your Orders to

EDWARD BROWN & CO.

BOND DEALERS

296 GARRY STREET - - WINNIPEG

We buy and sell bonds for our own account and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

THE

STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

Branches throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

MAIN OFFICE 455 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

Branch:—Portage Avenue, Opp. Eaton's

1200 ACRES WANTED

Wheat-Growing Land

In Alberta or Saskatchewan

If you have 2 sections of the best wheat-growing land for sale, send particulars to the address below, stating—
Price and terms; number and kind of buildings; particulars of stock, crops, water supply, fences, railroads, elevators, and towns nearby; state kind of soil, last year's yield and average.

We prefer to deal with owners. Address:

The Rancher, c/o Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

ARMOUR'S NET INCOME 21 PER CENT.

Total sales of Armour & Co. for the fiscal year ended Oct. 27 last amounted to $575,000,000, or $50,000,000 more than in the previous year. On this business of 1917 the company earned a net profit of $21,501,562, according to the financial report made public at Chicago recently.

The company's net income last year was equivalent to 14.5 per cent. on the invested capital, or 21 per cent. on the capital stock, compared with 14.7 per cent. on investment the previous year and 20 per cent. on the capital stock.

The profits of the packing concern from the sale of meat and other food products amounted to 2.21 cents on each dollar of sales, compared with 3.8 per cent. on the gross business of $525,000,000 the previous year. The reduced percentage of profit on gross sales is explained by the high prices, increased cost of doing business and the heavy income and war taxes. J. Ogden Armour offers as an explanation for the high prices of meat products during the year the fact that live meat animals cost approximately 37 per cent. more than they did in 1916.

The company paid out in 1917 for livestock upward of $93,000,000 more than the same weight would have cost at the prices prevailing in 1916, and Mr. Armour estimated that the livestock producers of the country received $1,000,000,000 more for the same amount of livestock.

The capital stock of the company was increased from $20,000,000 to $100,000,000 last year by the distribution of $80,000,000 surplus profits as a cash stock bonus.

This year's business is on the company's North American business only as it was found advisable to segregate the North and South American interests under separate companies.

The sales department reports an estimate of the decrease in the consumption of meat due to "meatless days" at 25 per cent. but says this is more than made up in the requirements for the men in training for the army and navy and by orders received from the allies abroad.

There are 57,546 employes in all branches of Armour & Co., representing a pay roll of $49,519,952.

THE VALUE OF MARKET REPORTS

During last year the United States bureau of markets began to issue livestock market reports from the various big markets over that country. These seem to have proven of great benefit to the farmer by assisting him with reliable information regarding the condition of these various markets.

The first report was started in February, 1917, from Chicago. It consisted of a daily report on market conditions at various places in the country and a report on the wholesale meat trade at Boston, New York and Philadelphia. At that time a weekly report on prices at these points was also started. This weekly report was for the purpose of showing the livestock producer the margin the packers were getting on his product.

In July the reports were extended to include a daily report of the receipts and shipments from all markets. In August a report of the movement of feeder cattle to various points from 40 markets scattered throughout the country was added. Heretofore the feeder knew of the movement only from the large markets, but with this report he knows the movement from all markets.

The weekly meat trade news was instituted in November. This news contains topics of interest affecting the trade on various livestock and wholesale markets, which are factors in the trade. At the same time a "Cattle Wanted" report was issued. The main purpose of this report was to relieve the drought situation in the southwestern states.

The bureau, in inaugurating this livestock market service, established offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia in the east, and in Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha in the west. Since that time offices have been established in St. Paul, Fort Worth and Portland, Ore. And within a short time offices will be established at Los Angeles and San

Bax Legal Will Form has stood the test in the Canadian Courts. Don't take substitute. A Bax Will Form is simple, has full directions. You can't make any mistake.

ASK FOR BAX AT STATIONERS. Make Your Own Will at Home **35c**

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG

Capital (Authorized)	$6,000,000
Capital (Paid Up)	1,431,200
Rest and Undivided Profits	820,202

DIRECTORS:

President, Capt. Wm. Robinson.
Vice-president, John Stovel.
W. R. Bawlf, A. McTavish Campbell, Sir Douglas Cameron, K.C.M.G., Geo. Fisher, E. F. Hutchings,

General Manager....ROBERT CAMPBELL

Four branches in Alberta, seven in British Columbia, twenty-two in Manitoba, twenty-five in Ontario, fifty-two in Saskatchewan. A total of one hundred and ten Branches throughout Canada.

Correspondence Solicited.

MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

A Record of Growth

Year	New Business	Business in Force
1908	862,500	1,384,000
1911	1,354,804	4,006,145
1914	2,241,107	7,427,697
1917	4,224,908	11,507,761

AGENTS WANTED.
Write
J. W. W. STEWART,
Managing Director.

No More Dread OF THE Dentist Chair!

Every modern scientific equipment is in this modern establishment in the hands of skilled dentists—makes the work painless.

Our work is incomparable in finish and appearance. Have you been dreading to have your dental work done? No need of it; we have scores of satisfied patients who will tell you I

"Didn't Hurt a Bit"

Quit experimenting with inexperienced dentists, and do as hundreds of business men and farmers are doing—they are coming to me for their work, because it is of known quality.

The people of Western Canada appreciate high grade dental work at reasonable prices.

Have you tried one of my celebrated

Whalebone Vulcanite Plates. Price $10.00

Teeth without Plates Price $7.00
PER TOOTH

I DO PAINLESS EXTRACTING—and when I say it don't hurt a bit, I mean it.

Specialists in each Dept.

DR. ROBINSON

Remember the location: Over Birks', Jewellers

Smith and Portage - Winnipeg

ADMINISTRATION by the National Trust Company, Limited, never costs more than administration by a personal administrator.
—but it is *worth* more. Administration is the Company's business; this is not always true of a personal administrator.

Write for folder, "By Way of Comparison."

National Trust Company Limited.

Capital Paid-up, $1,500,000.
Reserve, $1,500,000.

323 Main Street
WINNIPEG

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Estab. 1848. — Funds $50,000,000. Low Premiums. — Liberal Policies.
AGENTS WANTED
Apply to Branch Office, Winnipeg

The Weyburn Security Bank
Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament
HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.
Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

LA CLAIRE HOTEL, 187 Garry Street, Winnipeg.—In the heart of the business district; close to Eaton's, Hudson's Bay Stores, Central Station, Industrial Bureau, Post Office and Theatres. One and two blocks from four car lines. Visitors will find comfort, quietness and courteous attention. All nicely furnished, clean, warm, bright steam-heated rooms with running hot and cold water in each of them. Open day and night. Rates: $1.00 and $1.50 per day.

THE UNAVOIDABLE "IF"

If a man were certain of living a specified time—if he could foresee the future—perhaps he could do without Life Insurance. But the elements of uncertainty enters and makes the best schemes of no account. It is this uncertainty that makes Life Insurance so invaluable. A Life Policy is the one certain way of providing for an uncertain future.

The Great-West Policies embody all the essentials of profitable Life Insurance. Low premium rates are charged—these may be paid annually or otherwise, as suits the insured—the policy conditions are liberal and clearly expressed, and the profit returns to policyholders are so satisfactory that seldom does a participant fail to express both gratification and surprise at returns under his policy.

Full particulars of suitable policies will be mailed to any applicant.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company
Dept. "P"
Head Office: WINNIPEG

Francisco in California, Denver, Colo. and East St. Louis, Ill. A leased wire service from all market points is in operation.

Put Farmers on Better Basis

One of the greatest accomplishments of the reports of the Chicago office and elsewhere is putting the commission man—the farmer's market agent—on an equal footing with the packer's buyer, as far as condition of the eastern meat trade is concerned; and the daily trend of the market at other points, together with the daily loadings of stock in the country with their destination point.

Previous to the inauguration of this service the commission man was at a loss to know the meat trade conditions in the east, and consequently he could not trade as he now can with a complete knowledge of these conditions. Many commission men have expressed their appreciation of the benefits derived from the daily meat trade reports.

Indirectly the livestock farmer benefits by these reports, because the commission man who sells his stuff knows the trade conditions in the east and can act accordingly.

Directly the livestock farmer and shipper is helped by these reports in that he knows what is coming from various places and what the market will have in the way of receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep. From these reports he can gather the number of feeder cattle that are going to different points in the country from 42 market points which are listed in the report.

An important movement under consideration is the establishment of offices in the heart of the big feeding territories in the south-eastern part of the United States. The offices at these points will disseminate news of feeding operations in these territories, giving the number of cattle and sheep on feed at all times. This service will be extended to other feeding areas as organization will permit.

During the next year this market service hopes to put in many innovations that will make the service more valuable to the farmer.

The establishment of a service similar to this by the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa should prove most valuable to western farmers.

STEEL CORPORATION PROFITS

The United States Steel Corporation at its last annual meeting, held a few days ago, decided to pay in dividends for the previous 90-day period the sum of $21,590,000. In addition to this almost incredible sum a further amount of $7,000,000 of dividends on preferred stock is being paid. The total payments to the government for the year 1917 in war taxes, etc., amounted to the sum of $212,467,249. It is expected that when the final returns are made to Washington the taxes for the year will amount to $235,000,000.

CONFEDERATION LIFE'S REPORT

The new business written in 1917 by the Confederation Life Assurance Co. amounted to $15,637,000. This constitutes a record in the history of the company and is an increase of $3,818,000 over the total amount written by the agents in 1916.

The total amount of insurance in force at the end of the year 1917 was $82,273,000.

Largely as a result of the advertising placed in the farm papers, very remarkable success has attended the sale of Alberta Savings Certificates. Savings certificates issued by the Alberta Provincial Treasurer have been sold in five provinces in Canada, four states of the Union and a small amount even in far-off China. Some have been sold in Belfast, Ireland. The eastern and western extent of this territory is eight thousand miles, while its northern and southern limits extend from the Peace River in the north to the State of Kansas in the south.

Western farmers have been large buyers of these savings certificates.

ESTABLISHED 1875
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
CAPITAL PAID UP $7,000,000 RESERVE FUND $7,000,000
PELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

SERVE THE EMPIRE

Canada calls on every farmer to produce all his land will yield. Should you require a loan in order to increase *your* production, it will be well to consult our local manager.
We Negotiate Farmers' Sale Notes. 91

119 Branches 43 Branches in Western Canada

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES
Head Office: WINNIPEG "INVESTMENT AND PROTECTION"

The Dominion Bank
Established 1871
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve, $13,000,000
Total Assets..... $7,000,000
Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.
Consult the Manager of any of our Branches
F. L. Patton Superintendent of Western Branches Winnipeg

LAND FOR THE LANDLESS
TO GROW
$2.21 Wheat and Fat Beeves and Hogs
We have, as Executors and Administrators of Estates under our care a number of very choice farm properties in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, at prices and on terms that are most attractive. They must be sold to enable the Estates to be wound up and closed.
The demand has been unprecedented and still keeps up.
If you want a good location and an equally good selection, write us for our lists or to any of our undermentioned branch offices.
THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Offices: At Saskatoon, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Vancouver.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
MONEY TO LOAN
Repayable in Equal Yearly Payments Over a Long Term of Years
For more than Sixty Years this corporation has made use of the Amortization System for the benefit of its clients. This is the plan of repayment by equal annuities or instalments over a long term of years. It is prepared to lend money for terms of twenty years, when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower, annual repayments including principal and interest.
For further information apply to—
GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.
W. E. MASON, Manager Saskatchewan Branch: REGINA, SASK.
W. T. CREIGHTON, Manager Alberta Branch: EDMONTON, ALTA.

PORTAGE MUTUAL'S BIG YEAR

At the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, held in Portage la Prairie recently, the directors presented a very encouraging report, showing that during the year policies had been issued for $14,308,565, being an increase of $4,027,501 over the year 1916, bringing the total of insurance in force on December 31 up to $37,884,187.

During the year the head office had to be enlarged to meet the constantly increasing business, and this, together with generous purchases of government war bonds, has increased the assets of the company to the extent of $58,681.61, making a grand total of $641,074.31. Against the assets there is usually quite a total of liabilities, but the Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. has the distinction of not having one dollar or one cent of liabilities.

Loss claims paid during the year amounted to $86,148.07, being a decrease of $7,686.30 compared with 1916.

Good Unimproved Farm Lands For Sale

I own and offer for sale some very choice farm lands consisting of one-quarter, one-half and full sections in Township 31, Range 26, West of the 3rd Meridian, and in Township 32 and Range 24, West 3rd.

These lands are all near good busy little towns on the Grand Trunk and are well selected choice wheat lands.

Please write for Legal Description, Price and Terms. Apply

A. J. SAYRE
c/o. Calgary Colonization Co. Ltd.
19 Royal Bank Building
CALGARY :: ALBERTA

Osler, Hammond & Nanton

Stocks and Bonds. Mortgage Loans. Insurance effected.
Lands for sale. Coal, wholesale and retail
NANTON BUILDING WINNIPEG

Cost of Insurance

Did it ever occur to you that the daily cost of $1,000 Life Insurance from ages 25 to 35 is SIX TO SEVEN CENTS, from ages 25 to 45, SEVEN TO ELEVEN CENTS, from 45 to 65 is SIXTEEN TO TWENTY-ONE CENTS?
Too cheap to go without, is it not?

Write for Particulars giving occupation and year of birth.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.
Head Office: 701 Somerset Building Winnipeg, Canada

Manitoba Short Term Loans

Rural Credit Societies are Helping Farmers to Plan and Manage

Want a loan to buy seed—stock your farm—break new land—pay help, or increase production? If so, ask for information and Booklet.

SECRETARY
MANITOBA RURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS WINNIPEG, MAN.

Assistance to Producers

Do you need any money to enable you to finish your livestock, purchase hogs, or otherwise carry on your farming operations? If so, consult us.

We shall also be glad to take care of your surplus money, if any, in our Savings Department. Withdrawals may be made at any time.

Branches throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

THE BANK OF TORONTO

J. A. Woods, Western Superintendent, Winnipeg.

Humor

Patience and perseverance will accomplish all things," was the favorite saying of an old farmer.

He had just made this remark in a train one day on the way to market, when a pompous individual in the next seat turned to him and said:

"Nonsense, sir! I can tell you many things which neither patience nor perseverance can accomplish."

"Perhaps you can," said the farmer, "but I have never yet come across one thing."

"Well, then, I'll tell you one. Will patience and perseverance ever enable you to carry water in a sieve?"

"Certainly."

"I would like to know how."

"Simply by waiting patiently for the water to freeze."

Will Hogg of Texas says that down in Houston one Monday morning a negro boy in his employ came to him with a request.

"Boss," said the darky, "I'd lak to git off nex' Friday fur the day."

"What for?" inquired Hogg.

"Got to go to a fun'el."

"Whose funeral is it?"

"My uncle's."

"When did your uncle die?"

"Lawd, boss, he ain't daid yit!"

"Then how do you know his funeral is going to take place on Friday?"

"'Case dey's dwine hang him Thursday!"

City Nephew: "Gracious! Have you emptied that cow already, uncle? It looked as if it would hold a barrel!"

The Hostess: "Are you a musician, Mr. Jones?"

Jones (dying to exhibit his powers)—"Well—er—yes; I think I might claim to be one."

The Hostess: "Delighted. My daughter is going to play. It would be so kind if you would turn over the music for her."

Most blind and deaf people are not nearly so sensitive about their afflictions as we think they are. The Deaf Times, for instance, tells this story: The railway chairman was explaining his reorganization of the staff and came to Spriggs. The chief shareholder gasped: "Spriggs! What on earth can he do? Why, he is so deaf that he can't hear thunder! What post have you given him?"

"I think you will agree," returned the chairman, stiffly, "that the directors understand their business thoroughly. Mr. Spriggs will attend each day and hear all complaints from passengers."

"Whatever are you doing in the kitchen, Thomas?" inquired the inquisitive wife.

"I'm opening a tin of tomatoes, if you particularly wish to know," he impatiently rejoined.

"And what are you opening it with?"

"Why, with a can-opener. Think I'm using my teeth?" he added, savagely.

"Oh, no, dear," she sweetly replied; "but I do know you are not opening it with prayer."

Willie: "Mother, look at the horse with feathers on its legs. Is it a Buff Cochin?"

CATER'S WOOD PUMPS

Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:

H. CATER Dept. O. BRANDON, MAN.

Grain Growers, Attention!

The country needs your grain, so why feed it to the Gophers when you can purchase

Currie Gopher Killer

that takes no grain and is sure and safe.

Not Explosive. Not Poison. Manufactured only by

Great-West Firework Co.
Brandon - - Manitoba

Water Your Stock

with a New Improved Straw Burning

Snow Melter and Feed Cooker

WE PAY FREIGHT

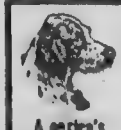
Boiler, 28 ins. x 18 ins. x 6 ft., Fire Box, 28 ins x 24 ins. x 6 ft. $30.25

Boiler, 28 ins. x 18 ins. x 8 ft., Fire Box, 28 ins. x 24 ins. x 8 feet $37.75

An Unconditional Guarantee with Every Cooker.

SEND FOR CATALOG

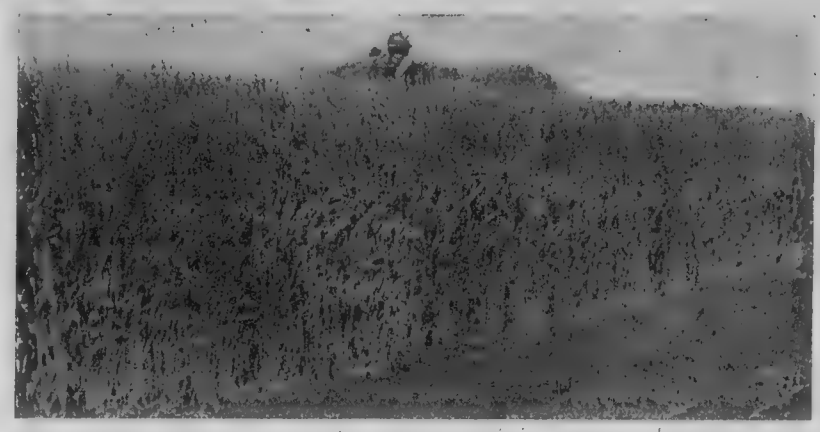
Freeland Steel Tank Co.
HALBRITE, SASK.



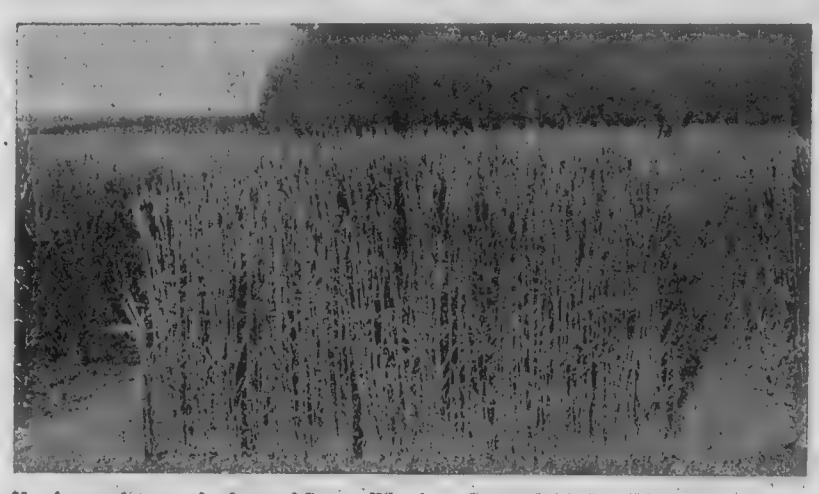
America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

Seager Wheeler Said:

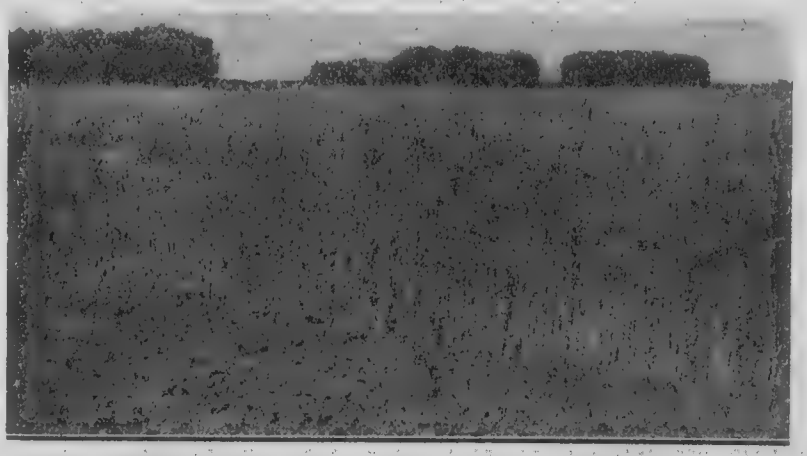


The above illustration shows Seager Wheeler making "head" selections from a field of wheat. The field is carefully gone over prior to cutting and heads that show a marked superiority plucked and preserved.



Head-row plots on the farm of Seager Wheeler. So careful is Mr. Wheeler in his work that the best grain from individual heads are taken and seeded on individual plots. Each plot being seeded with the best grains from a single head of wheat.

Multiplying plot. The grain harvested from the head-row plot is cleaned and graded and the resultant supply of seed is then sown on a multiplying plot. The above process will probably have to be repeated many times before seed is secured that will reproduce true to the type of the original parent head, and only after the type has been fixed by continued process of selection and reproduction is the seed placed on the market.



A field seeded with Mr. Wheeler's Improved Seed. This field well demonstrates the value of intelligent selection in the development of strains of seed. The strong upright straw, the long compact head with from three to four grains in each spikelet make for large yields and profitable harvests. Mr. C. S. Noble using Mr. Wheeler's improved strain of Marquis wheat harvested 54,395 bushels from a single field of 1,000 acres.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

"If every farmer in Western Canada would use only seed grain of the improved strains now procurable, the average annual yield would be increased five bushels per acre."

In the final analysis the profit to be derived from your yearly operations is entirely dependent upon the kind and quality of your seed grain.

You may have taken infinite pains in the preparation of your land and may have your farm in ideal conditions for the raising of a crop, it may be in good tilth and have a sufficient supply of moisture stored to provide against periods of drought, but if the land lies fallow it will produce no revenue. If it is seeded to wheat that is capable of reproducing at the rate of 20 bushels per acre your profit will be figured upon that basis. If it is seeded to wheat capable of reproducing at the rate of 40 bushels per acre your annual profit will be just twice what you would receive from the 20-bushel crop.

Seager Wheeler's wheat holds the world's record for quantity yield with 82 bushels per acre, the world's record for acreage yield with 54,395 bushels per acre for a 1000 acre field, and has five times won international sweepstakes for quality.

The Grain Growers' Guide has purchased Seager Wheeler's 1917 crop and is distributing it FREE to farmers throughout the West. By devoting a few hours of your spare time to aiding The Guide in its big campaign to increase the yearly production on the farms of Western Canada, YOU can secure foundation stock of this heavy yielding world-prize-winning seed grain free.

The Grain Growers' Guide has published a Better Seed Book which gives details of how world prize winning seed has been developed and how it can be secured from The Grain Growers' Guide free of cost. You should have foundation stock of the superior seed grain The Guide is distributing, it will add dollars to your annual revenue. You should have a copy of The Guide's Better Seed Book. It will be the source of both pleasure and profit. Clip the coupon. Secure the book and provide for your allotment of this heavy yielding profit-producing seed grain—**NOW.**

2-6

The Guide's Better Seed Book

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me immediately one copy of your "BETTER SEED BOOK," containing a full description of the seed which you will distribute and the method by which I may secure a portion of it.

Name .....

Post Office .....

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Averyize Your Farm Work

THERE isn't any question any more about the success of tractor farming—the only question now is—which is the best tractor for you to get.

When you **Averyize** your farm you can be sure you have made a wise selection. When you get an Avery you are getting a tractor that is long past the experimental stage. It has been put to every test known.

We proved our faith in the Avery design by introducing Avery Tractors on a sold-on-approval policy. We have proved the success of the Avery design by entering it in every important motor contest and demonstration held in this or any other country.

And the strongest proof of the success of the Avery design is that men who bought the first Avery Tractors years ago are buying more Avery Tractors—and sons, brothers, cousins and neighbors who have watched Avery Tractors at work are buying them in large numbers.

Avery Tractors are built by a company having over thirty years' experience in building power farming machinery with tens of thousands of Avery machines in operation all over the world, and by a company owning a large factory with branch houses and distributers covering every State in the Union and over 60 foreign countries.

A Size for Every Size Farm and Every Kind of Work

There are six sizes of Avery Tractors from which you can pick exactly the right size tractor for your work.

There's an Avery Two-Row Motor Cultivator for doing your cultivating and other light traction and belt work.

Then you can get an Avery Plow and an Avery Thresher to fit any size tractor, and you have an equipment of Tractor Farming Machinery that will enable you to raise a larger crop at less expense and save it after you raise it.

The five sizes of Avery Tractors—8-16, 12-25, 18-36, 25-50 and 40-80 h. p., are all built of the same design.

Avery Tractors are the only tractors with a double carburetor and duplex gasifier that burns ALL the kerosene. They have a patented sliding frame that eliminates the intermediate gear used on other tractors. Saves expense and increases the power.

They are the only tractors with renewable inner cylinder walls, crankshafts one-half the diameter of the cylinders, adjustable crankshaft boxes, no fan, fan belt, governor belt, fuel pump, or water pump.

There's also a 5-10 h. p. Tractor, especially built for small farms and lighter work on large farms.

All Sizes Plows and Threshers

You can get an Avery Tractor Plow, either light or heavy, in any size from 1 to 10 bottoms, and an Avery Thresher in any size from a small 19x30 inch up to a large 42x70 inch.

Write for the 1918 Avery Motor Power Book

It shows all Avery machines in their natural colors, both stationary and actual working scenes. It has unusual detailed illustrations of tractor construction. Write for free copy and ask for special information about the size machines you need. Address

AVERY COMPANY, 8305 Iown St., Peoria, Ill.

CANADIAN AVERY CO., Western Distributers
Winnipeg and Regina

Get a Guaranteed Avery Grain Saver Thresher in any size, 19x30 inch up to a large 42x70 inch.

AVERY

There's a size Avery Tractor for every size farm and every kind of work.

Gas Engine Troubles

Symptoms—Causes—Definitely Locating the Trouble

Symptoms	Cause	Definitely Locating
Difficult Starting	Lack of fuel	Main valve closed Needle valve closed Supply tank empty Supply pipes clogged Carbureter clogged Gasoline pump out of order Gasoline suction pipe leaking
	Defective ignition	Main switch not closed Poor contact at switch Wire disconnected, loose or broken Battery run down Wiring incorrect Make and break system spark points not making contact Spark points short circuit Arm of movable electrode loose on shaft Speed of break too slow Distance of break wrong Defective coil Jump spark system spark plug points too far apart or too close Spark plug points short circuited Vibrator out of adjustment Time out of adjustment Defective coil Short circuits any place Magneto out of time Breaker points out of adjustment
	Cold engines and gasoline	Air intake too cold Carbureter too cold
	Engine too hot	Lubricate piston of very hot engine before trying to start
	Water in gasoline Low grade of gasoline	Use high test gasoline for starting in cold weather
	Incorrect setting of engine mechanism	
Lack of Power	Incorrect mixture Engine mechanism out of time Overheating and friction of engine parts	Insufficient cooling water Insufficient lubrication Lubricants of poor quality Bearings bolted down too tightly Pre-ignition
	Leaks in compression chamber	Valves not seating Piston rings not properly lubricated Piston rings sticking in grooves Piston rings with all breaks in line Piston rings not true Valve stems worn or binding Valve springs weak, loose or broken Valve cages not properly packed or ground Ignition mechanism leaking Cylinder gaskets defective Sand holes in piston
	Obstructed valve openings and air passages Exhaust pipe too long, too small or too many turns Intake valve spring too strong Overload on engine	Carbureter clogged
Pounding	Pre-ignition	Spark too early Cylinder or piston overheated Glowing carbon or metal points in cylinder
	Looseness in some part of engine	Connecting rod bearings loose Crank shaft bearings loose Fly wheel loose in shaft Fly wheel cracked at hub, spoke or rim Lost motion in any other part
Poor Speed Regulation	Defective ignition Governor out of adjustment	Lost motion in moving parts Detent lever with too much or too little clearance Moving parts gummed or binding Lack of lubrication
Excessive Fuel Consumption	Leaks in fuel tank or connections Incorrect mixture Defective ignition Leaks in compression chamber Engine run too cold Engine run too hot Engine run too fast at light loads Engine parts heating or binding Valves or ignition out of time	
Firing Back	Delayed burning of previous charge	Mixture too weak
	Glowing points in compression chamber Exhaust valve stuck or out of time	Spark too late
Heavy Explosions at Exhaust	Previous mis-fire	
Black Smoke	Too rich a mixture of fuel and air	
Blue Smoke	Too much cylinder oil	

ESSENTIALS OF A LUBRICANT

A lubricant, to be efficient, must possess the following properties:

1. It must adhere closely to the surfaces without any tendency to bunch up and thereby leave some parts dry. This property is called the "viscosity" of the lubricant.

2. It must have body enough to prevent it from being squeezed out from between the surfaces.

3. It must be able to withstand heat so as not to become too thin and run away when the weather or bearing surfaces become warm. In the case of gas engine cylinder oil, it must be able to withstand very high temperatures without losing its lubricating qualities. The ability of an oil to withstand high temperatures is measured by what is termed "fire test."

4. It must be able to withstand low temperatures so as to run freely in cold weather. More trouble, such as hot boxes, is caused by poor lubrication in cold weather than in hot weather. The ability of an oil to run freely in low temperatures is measured by what is termed "cold test."

It is impossible for the engine operator to determine the difference between two grades of oil except by comparing the results obtained over a considerable period of time. In the case of poor oil, the damage is usually done before the operator realizes that he has used poor oil.

The best and safest way to secure good oil is to buy from a well known, reliable firm, doing business from their own branch houses in this country, and expect to pay a good price for the oil bought. Price, however, is not always a true indication of quality, as some high-priced oils differ only in name from lower-priced oils. This is more noticeable in connection with automobile oils, as there is a class of wealthy auto owners who, if offered their choice of two cans of oil exactly the same in everything but name, one of which is priced at about twice the price of the other, will buy the higher priced oil and go away feeling that they had made a wise selection.

Gas engine oil should be a pure mineral oil, free from acids or animal fats, and if conforming to the following specifications is good oil to use:

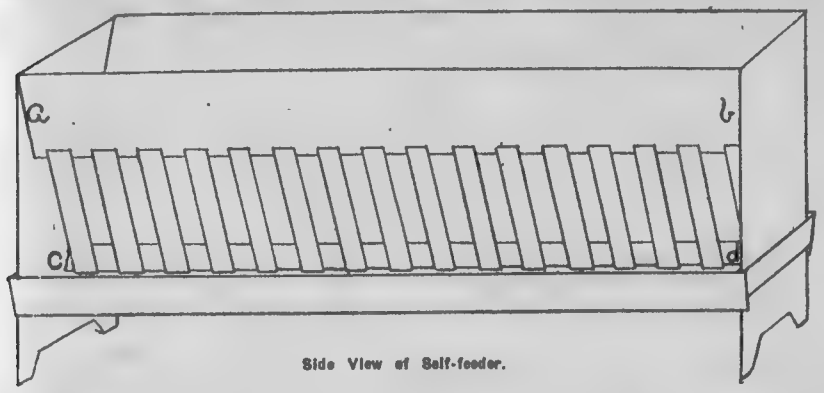
Specific Gravity	23° to 28° Baume
Flash Point	450° F.
Cold Test	20° F.
Impurities not over	.005°
Viscosity	250 to 350

It will be noted that the cold test is given as 20° F., which means that the oil should flow freely at this temperature. An oil which would flow freely at zero and below zero would be very desirable in a climate such as we have in Western Canada, but to satisfactorily meet such a cold test would necessitate the sacrifice of other more desirable qualities, particularly viscosity.

A SELF-FEEDER FOR SHEEP

A satisfactory type of self-feeder for sheep, which can easily be made by the average farmer, is in use at the Iowa Experiment Station. It is made in a size convenient for two men to handle easily, being eight feet long, two feet eight inches wide, and three feet six inches high. Of course it can be made larger or smaller.

The racks are made double so the sheep may feed from either side. This also saves lumber and labor in building. In Figure 1 "ab" is a twelve-inch board on which the upper ends of the slats are fastened. The slats are three inches wide and are placed three inches apart. In Figure 1 "cd" is a six-inch board making one side of the pyramid "e" shown in Figure 2. The purpose of this pyramid is to prevent any fine feed from lodging between the two rows of slats.



Side View of Self-feeder.

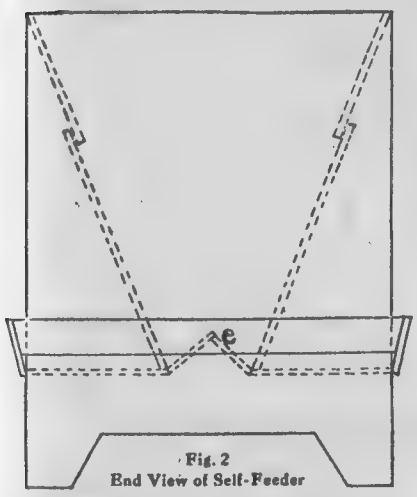


Fig. 2
End View of Self-Feeder

The trough is six inches deep and has flaring sides to give the sheep better access to the bottom of the trough. The top of the trough is one foot three inches above the ground.

The racks are built primarily for hay, but the troughs make it possible to feed any kind of grain to good advantage.—Country Gentleman.

A HOME-MADE PACKER

Here is a picture of a home-made packer which I made and which I use following the drill. I made it out of the discs from an old drill—20 wheels the same as my drill. I put two inches of wood between each set of discs on five-foot shafts. It is a good packer, just right for two horses. When I am summer fallowing I put three sections of drags behind it, and pack and drag with four horses every other day. You can load it to any weight. I have packed over 150 acres and never had to pull in to fix it up. I would not take $50 for it if I could not make another.

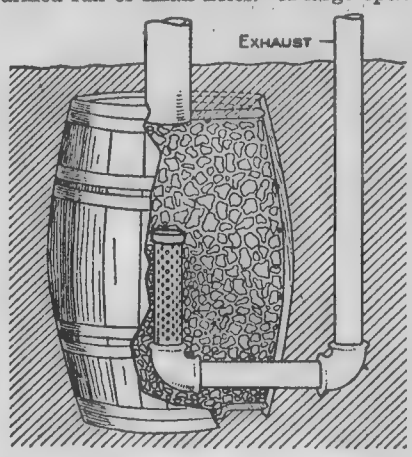
Mazenod, Sask. E. A. B.

NEW DISC PLOW SCRAPER

A new resilient disc plow scraper has been invented by Sam Treadwell, blacksmith at Belle Plain, Sask. This scraper fits any and all disc plows, and is guaranteed to clean in any kind of soil under any and all conditions without friction. The scraper blade is reversible. It is made to fit any plow.

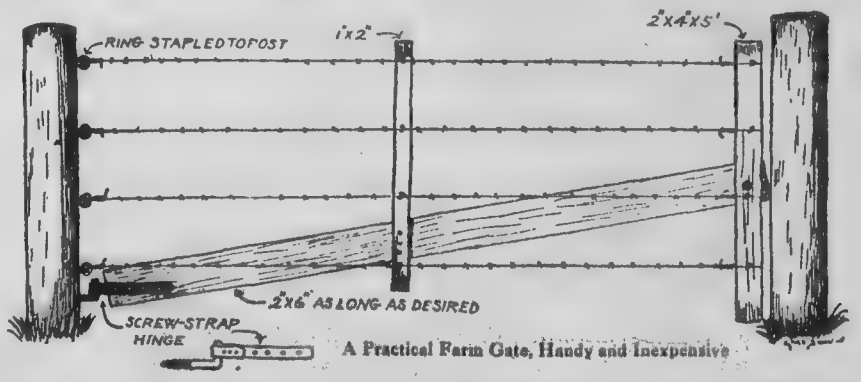
MUFFLER FOR A STATIONARY GAS ENGINE

Where it is desired to muffle the noise of the exhaust of a stationary gas engine to a minimum, use a barrel set in the earth and filled with small stones about the size of cobble-stones. Dig a hole and set the barrel—an oil or sugar barrel—below the surface, then run the exhaust into it from the bottom. A short piece of pipe at the end is capped and the body drilled full of small holes. A large opening should be provided at the top for the discharge of the burnt gases.—Popular Mechanics.



A HANDY WIRE GATE

The sketch shows a practical farm gate, handy and inexpensive. Either barbed or smooth wire may be used to make it, but smooth wire is best for a pasture or lot gate.

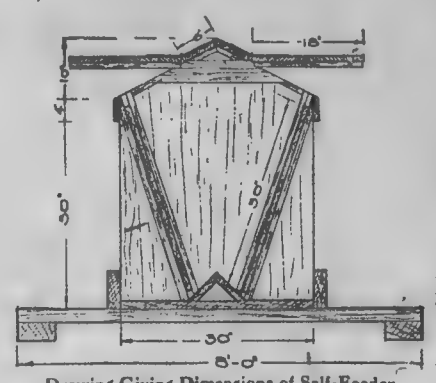


A Practical Farm Gate, Handy and Inexpensive

The wires are tight because the loose end of the gate hangs on the wires alone; it will not fall down, and it is easy for children to manage.—C.S., in the Country Gentleman.

A SELF-FEEDER FOR HOGS

Various experiments have proved that self-feeders for swine are practical, and their use much more efficient for mature hogs than the hand-feeding method. The self-feeder shown herewith is thirty-two by twenty-seven inches in size. It should be built on some sort of wooden-plank platform, made solid and coated with paint when completed.



Drawing Giving Dimensions of Self-Feeder

The base is of two-inch fir planks; the trough fenders are of two-by-six inch lumber well spiked to the floor. The ends are boarded up tight and the covers are hinged to make filling convenient. Adjustable slides to regulate the amount of feed that rolls down into the troughs are twenty-eigh t by thirty inches. Two inch cleats tacked to the ends form a slot for the slide. The slides are easily held in place by three-eights-inch bolts with winged nuts and washers, which slide up and down in a slot. The hinges for the covers are twelve inches. The covers measure eighteen by thirty-nine inches This list of lumber will cost about two dollars in some sections:

6 pieces 2″ x 8″ for platform
2 pieces 2″ x 6″ x 32″ for trough fenders
4 pieces 1″ x 10″ x 32″ for partition boards.
2 pieces 1″ x 4″ x 32″ for cleats
2 pieces 1″ x 6″ x 27″ for cleats
2 pieces 1″ x 4″ x 27″ for cleats
4 pieces 1″ x 12″ x 29″ for end boards
6 pieces 1″ x 10″ x 28″ for slides
4 pieces 1″ x 10″ x 39″ for covers
2 pieces 1″ x 4″ x 39″ for covers
6 pieces 1″ x 4″ x 26″ for cleats
2 pieces 1″ x 4″ x 14″ for cleats
2 pieces 1″ x 6″ x 28″ for deflectors

LIGHTNING PROTECTION

Buildings can be protected from lightning by the use of lightning rods. Farmers' Bulletin, 842, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D., gives a full explanation on protecting buildings from lightning. The conductors can be of any metal. Copper plated iron rods give the best satisfaction, but half-inch galvanized iron pipes make a good conductor and are cheaper. They can be fastened on with the ordinary galvanized iron pipe straps. The points should be of iron rods and should project three feet above the peak of the roof and 18 inches above chimneys. It is very important that the pipe be well grounded. A good way is to drive a one-inch galvanized iron pipe 100 feet long into the ground till but four inches project, put on a half-inch reducer and short half-inch nipple and join to the pipe on the building with a common galvanized iron coupling. This will offer good protection to a building.

SPECIAL

We will pay for prompt shipments the following high prices for No. 1 Skins:—

WINTER CAUGHT

Muskrats, large	65c
Wolfskins, large	$12.00 to $15.00
Red Fox, large	20.00 to 25.00
Weasel, large	1.00 to 1.50
Fisher, dark	25.00 to 50.00
Mink, dark	5.00 to 7.50

All smaller sizes or No. 2 skins in proportion. Ship all furs by express. We remit promptly.

Frozen Beef Hides, 11c per lb. Ship per freight.

North-West Hide and Fur Company, Limited

278 RUPERT AVENUE, WINNIPEG

HIDES-WOOL

Salted Hides, lb.	17c
Frozen Hides, lb.	16c
Calf Hides, 8 to 15 lbs., lb.	20c to 25c
Horse Hides, each	$3.00 to $5.00
Colt Hides, each	50c to 75c
White Wool (from farmer), lb.	50c to 52c

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. SHIP DIREOT.

Louis Loire

Dumas - - Sask.

FURS

We buy raw furs from trappers and Indians. We tan and manufacture them in our own tannery and workshops at Brandon and can sell you

MUSKRAT, HUDSON SEAL or BEAVER COATS, WOLF, FOX, MINK SETS, Etc.

at 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. less than any mail order house possibly can do, and can give you better goods at the same time.

Write for our Fur Booklet

Wheat City Tannery

Brandon, Man.

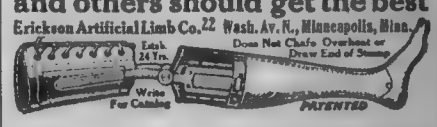
Not in the History of the World

have leather goods been so high. You can **save from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent.** on present prices by sending us your cattle and horse hides to be tanned into **Harness and Lace Leathers.** We manufacture the best robes in Western Canada out of your cattle or horse hides. **A trial will convince.** We pay highest prices for **Beef Hides** F.O.B. your station. THE

CAMROSE TANNERY CO., Camrose, Alta.

Artificial limbs are admitted DUTY FREE. SOLDIERS and others should get the best

Erickson Artificial Limb Co. 22 Wash. Av. N., Minneapolis, Minn.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

John D. Rockfeller is said to have $400,000,000 in intangible securities, although his personal assessment is but $5,000,000. These securities are but scraps of paper. They are evidences of ownership in property somewhere, such as pipe line franchises, mines, ore beds, oil wells, refineries and other forms of wealth and natural resources. Proper taxation of this property would be equivalent to taxation of the securities representing it.

"Happy Farmer" Tractor

Handling 3 bottom 14-inch Plows, back-setting Timothy Sod at a depth of 8 inches on the farm of Sir Rodmond Roblin, Carman.

Several hundred have been purchased and delivered to the French Government, who have adopted same as their standard in the drive for Greater Production.

Free Tractioneering School

In order to assist the **GOVERNMENT** in its **GREATER PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN**, we have completed arrangements to hold a school of instruction on the practical uses of the **"HAPPY FARMER"** Tractor. This school is open to all farmers and farmers' sons who desire to become familiar with the working of a Tractor.

Mr. A. E. Lohman, of the Factory, is in charge of the Schools to be held at

SASKATOON	**February 4-16th**
REGINA	**February 4-16th**
EDMONTON	**February 18-23rd**
CALGARY	**February 25th-March 2nd**

You should know all about this Tractor, the workings of the **Twin Cylinder Motor** which is completely water-jacketed and **burns kerosene perfectly**, the one-piece **all-steel frame**, the **Hyatt Roller bearings**, the **self-steering device**, learn just what they mean and the money saved for yourself.

See your local dealer at once—better still, write or wire for full particulars—act now.

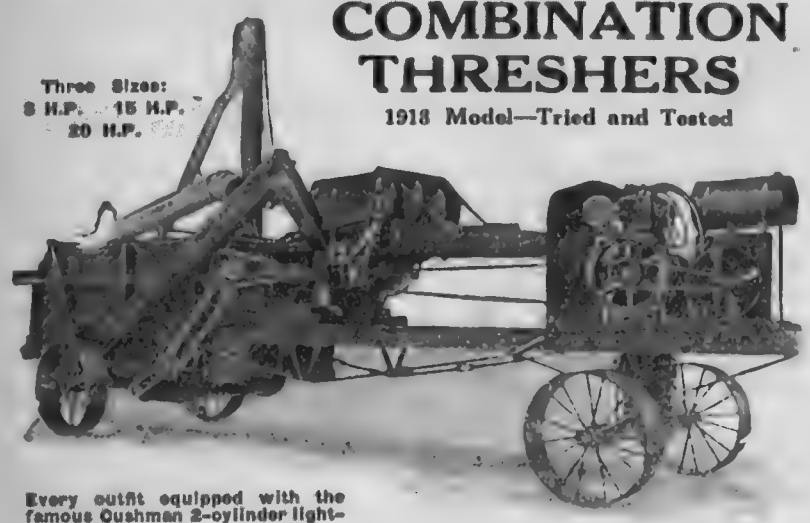
HAPPY FARMER COMPANY, Limited, Winnipeg

Branches and Service Stations Regina—Corner Halifax Street and 7th Avenue. Calgary—117 10th Street East.

CUSHMAM LIGHT-WEIGHT COMBINATION THRESHERS

Three Sizes: 8 H.P. 15 H.P. 20 H.P.

1918 Model—Tried and Tested



Every outfit equipped with the famous Cushman 2-cylinder light-weight engine.

8 H.P. with Straw Carrier and Hand Feed.
15 H.P., Wind Stacker and Hand Feed.
20 H.P., Wind Stacker and Self Feeder.

These outfits save crops and wherever used have proved most popular. When a better combination outfit is built Cushman will build it. Ask for full particulars.

"HOILAND" WILD OAT SEPARATOR

The one machine that does separate wild oats from tame oats. Write today for description.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Limited

Builders of light-weight, high-grade Gasoline Engines for all farm power work

Dept. D, Whyte Ave. and Vine St., WINNIPEG, Man.

Fanning Mills—"Hoiland" Wild Oat Separators—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centers—Combination Threshing Outfits.

Improved Seed Increases Yield

More C.S.G.A. Members Give their Experience with Registered Seed

TWENTY TO THIRTY PER CENT. MORE

In view of the world demand for increased production of food and with the scarcity of farm labor, it seems to me this is the very time we should give special attention to the seed we sow. We should make up our minds to sow only the very best and purest strains of the three principal serials—wheat, oats, and barley. Nearly every farmer knows whether Marquis, Red Fife, or Prelude wheat suits his particular district best. If he is satisfied which variety he should grow, the next question for him to decide is whether he will continue to sow just ordinary seed or purchase some pure registered seed that has had the benefit of selection; a process of selecting only the heads that are superior in size, true to type, well filled with four kernels in each spikelet, with good, stiff, clean straw, free from smut, rust and disease, and threshed by hand, this seed to be used for a seed plot the following year. In my experience I have found that seed from my hand selected seed plots will yield from 20 to 30 per cent. more than ordinary seed under the same conditions. It is very easy to get into a pure, heavy yielding strain of wheat, oats or barley. From my seed plot of Marquis wheat I produced 699 pounds of clean, plump seed on a little over a quarter-acre from 20 pounds of hand selected seed sown, and we had very little rain in the growing season last year. This will sow from 8 to 10 acres next year, and this should in an average season produce enough seed for a half-section farm. Now, if the farmers of Western Canada could increase their yields, say, five bushels per acre, by sowing good, pure, heavy yielding seed that has been selected for a number of years with that object in view, it would be only reasonable to expect a considerable increase in the output without any additional acreage and with very little additional labor.

F. J. DASH.

Hillesden, Sask.

SCRUB GRAIN DOESN'T PAY

Good grain, like good stock, tends to reproduce its desirable characteristics, and the reasons that make necessary the selection of stock apply equally well to the selection of field crops. While it is true that every farmer cannot be a seed grain breeder any more than every farmer can become a pure-bred stock breeder, yet we all can improve our seed and not produce scrub grain.

In grain farming the yields can be increased by growing grain from improved and registered seed. Grain that has been grown from hand selected heads and bred up by a continuous selection, will produce more grain and bigger yields than ordinary grain that has been just cleaned in the fanning mill. A field grown from registered grain will be noticed to invariably produce heads true to type, uniform in size and shape, and typical of the variety, and will yield from 10 to 45 bushels per acre more than common grain. Before fields are cut and harvested, the fields of members of the C.S.G.A. are inspected, and the grain is inspected after it is threshed, ensuring purchasers of grain that it is true to type and variety and free from other grains and noxious weeds. If it is not, no registration is given. Registered grain must also germinate not less than 95 per cent., so the farmer is sure of getting seed that will grow by purchasing it.

There is no doubt the average farmer is doing his best to produce while the world is demanding more food, yet with the scarcity of labor each farmer should use the best seed available, registered if possible. While not increasing his acreage, he would increase his yield, and if every farmer would but increase his yield by three bushels per acre, it would mean much in solving the food problem. This would have meant that for the 1917 wheat crop there would have been an additional yield of 40,362,000 bushels. The value of this increase would have been $80,700,000.

The writer has been able to increase his yields by breeding up and hand selecting heads, and has produced 66 bushels of wheat and 139 bushels of oats per acre. What one can do along these lines others can.

A careful test on any farm will convince the most skeptical that proper selection, grading and testing of seed grain will pay.

JNO. W. LUCAS.

Cayley, Alta.

INCREASED YIELDS—LESS WORK

I have found registered grain a success both in increased yield and value. Some five years ago found me trying to increase my acreage in order to get a larger amount of grain, but you know how that goes—more work and less time to do it in—and so the yield per acre kept getting smaller, while my expenses were greater.

The following year I tried what I thought was as good as registered grain because it was said to have come from that source, with the result that I was disappointed in the quality and impurities found. But I decided to give registered seed a fair trial before giving up, and secured some through the C.S.G.A., paying a high price for it. For one lot of seed wheat I paid 25 cents a pound, but I was well rewarded with a yield of 40 bushels per acre, or an increase of 30 per cent. over ordinary wheat, and on sending an exhibit to the Alberta provincial fair I got second prize. A farmer who said any No. 1 hard wheat was as good as you could get, and asked what would I gain by paying so high a price when I would have to sell it at elevator prices, took a look at the standing field of tall, even height, golden yellow color, and well filled heads, and what he said was a high tribute to registered grain. The next spring he wanted a load of the wheat for seed. As for having to sell at elevator prices, I found that if I could hold it until spring, I could sell all I had at a price above local quotations. This year all my grain was bought up before January.

As with wheat, so with oats. Some I sold at double the elevator price, and one party 500 miles away re-ordered by return mail.

Solving the Labor Problem

At the time I purchased the improved seed I found that I had to cut the acreage in half, and by the time I had enough seed multiplied to sow the farm I had some misgivings about having to sow a much smaller amount of land on account of lack of help, but at the end of the season found not only that I was further ahead in yield, but that there had been less land to go over with the binder, shorter hauls to the stacks and fewer trips to the granary.

Thus I found I could do my work better, doing away with the mad rush that strained man and horse to the limit. We were further ahead, with more leisure to study better farming methods. Best of all, we were producing as much and more food for our country than before. As The Guide rightly says:—"Increased production is necessary without increased labor," and I would like to say that there is nothing to be gained by trying to overtax one's strength, for it leaves one in an unfit condition to follow any laid out plan of farming.

The one who uses intelligence, wisely shapes out the work each day, feeling that what work has been done will count, and keeps himself and team in good trim to do a fair day's work every day, is doing more for his country than the man who rushes things and only gets a hit or miss crop. When one finds he has something good, it gives him something to work for, and farming from that time begins to lose some of its drudgery. The C.S.G.A. is helping the farmer by giving him good improved seed growing methods and valu-

TEST YOUR SEED OATS-

Many Oats Frosted

Make certain of your seed now. Good seed shortest in years. Get our new catalog of farm seeds Thoroughly cleaned; rigidly tested for germination. Shipped subject to your approval. Also vegetable and flower seeds. Find out about our new Leader Oats. Capable of growing five fully mature grains in a spikelet and up to 200 grains in a head under favorable conditions.

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FARM SEED SPECIALISTS WINNIPEG

TIMOTHY SEED

40,000 pounds of government cleaned Timothy Seed for sale at low prices, bagged in new sacks of 100 pounds each, and freight paid to any point in Western Canada. Place your order now for seed will be higher towards seeding time.

Write at once for Price and Sample.

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Carstairs Alberta

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Wanted FLAX for SEED

about 1200 bushels
SEND SAMPLES AND PRICES
State Percentage of Germination
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Guaranteed Genuine Everlasting
Grimm Alfalfa

Most economical and profitable to sow as it produces plants which do not winterkill like other varieties; larger yield, higher feeding value. Booklet, "*How I Discovered The Grimm Alfalfa*", with testimonials and seed sample free.

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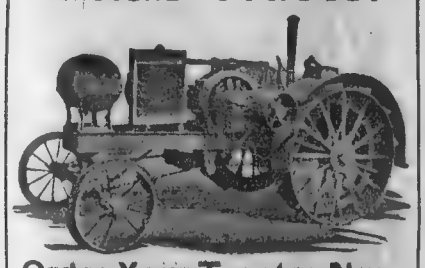

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able advice and assistance in better farming methods.

W. H. G.

Islay, Alta.

SEED OAT SITUATION

The report on the seed oat situation, prepared by Chairman Magil of the board of grain supervisors, shows that the government seed commissioner requires a total of 1,000,000 bushels of seed oats. He has already secured in the west 200,000 bushels, and he hopes to secure in Ontario 200,000 bushels, leaving to be still secured 600,000 bushels of seed oats.

The standards set by the government for seed oats are:

Class No. 1 seed oats.—No. 1 seed oats shall be composed of grades No. 1 or No. 2 C.W. oats; shall contain 95 per cent. of white oats, sound, of strong vitality, clean and free from other grain; shall be free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

Class No. 2 seed oats.—The standard is the same as No. 1, with the exception that up to, but not exceeding, ten wild oats are allowed to the pound.

These standards limit the seed commissioner to Grades Nos. 1 and 2 C.W. oats. Out of these grades he must select such oats as conform with the details set forth in the standards, but as the oats produced in Manitoba and Saskatchewan this year do not conform with the standards, the seed commissioner, Mr. Wilson, states that he is confined practically to Nos. 1 and 2 C.W. oats grown in certain parts of Alberta.

As stated above, the seed commissioner is confined by the standards practically to the 1 and 2 C.W. oats produced in Alberta. The total stocks of oats in the country elevators in Alberta on January 15, 1918, amounted to 4,425,000 bushels of all grades. Undoubtedly there must be considerable stocks of oats suitable for seed on the farms in Alberta. The seed commissioner does not go to the farms to make his purchases, and he is confined, therefore, to the stocks in elevators. How much the farmers will market during the next two or three months remains to be seen.

Demand and Prices.

Mr. Wilson, the seed commissioner, is in the market for, all told, 800,000 bushels of seed oats in the west. Very many farmers, however, are buying their own seed oats requirements independently of the government agent. The seed commissioner for some days had been offering premiums over the cash prices at Winnipeg of 10 cents per bushel for No. 1 and six cents per bushel for No. 2 seed oats, but higher prices than these have been offered by both millers and farmers. All available evidence goes to show that the three sets of buyers, namely, the farmers buying seed for themselves, the millers and the government seed commissioner, have been out-bidding each other for the oats. The authorities in the United States have not fixed the price of oats there, and the board of grain supervisors does not consider it expedient at the moment to fix prices of oats in Canada.

An agreement has been made with the members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to sell to Mr. Wilson any such oats passed by his inspectors as suitable for seed at a premium of ten cents per bushel over Winnipeg May oats for No. 1 seed oats and six cents per bushel over Winnipeg May oats for No. 2 seed, irrespective of Dominion inspection grades, basis Fort William and Port Arthur freights; the price to be arranged by wire on the basis of closing price of Winnipeg May oats date of sale.

POTATO CONFERENCE

A potato conference, under the joint auspices of the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association and the Manitoba Seed Growers' Association will be held on February 20, 1918, in the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg. Mr. George Batho will be chairman. At this conference every phase of the potato growing industry will be discussed.

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My Alpha Gas Engine

THAT'S what Alpha users all over the Dominion are saying. Owners of Alpha Engines are getting real engine service. The more they know about engines, the more they appreciate the sterling qualities of the Alpha.

If you are without an Alpha, you are not equipped to do your share of Canada's farm work.

The Alpha never wants a holiday, and will work twenty-four hours a day if necessary.

You can overcome the lack of human labor by installing an Alpha Gas Engine. The Alpha does many kinds of work more quickly and more cheaply than it can be done by hand, and you can always depend upon it when you need it.

The sooner you get your Alpha working for you the sooner it will begin to save its cost.

Alpha Gas Engines are made in eleven sizes, 2 to 28 h.p., and each size is furnished in stationary semi-portable, or portable style, with hopper or tank-cooled cylinder.

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A full program of addresses and discussions on butter and cheese making in Alberta has been arranged. A large exhibit of the choicest dairy products and dairy equipment. Moving pictures showing the evolution of the dairy industry in Alberta.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD ATTEND

Such subjects as **Problems in Dairying, Dairy Farm Management, the Cow Bill in relation to Dairy Development, Dairy Products in the Home, Dairying in Alberta in 1917, Grading of Cream and Butter, etc.,** will be thoroughly discussed by experts.

For Programme and Fuller Particulars, Address

C. P. MARKER, Dairy Commissioner, - Calgary

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture

Now is the time to begin preparations for this spring drive. A plan of the garden should be made. This should provide for a continuous supply of a variety of vegetables throughout the entire summer and a surplus for canning and winter storing. As garden seed will be scarce this year any good seed that has been carried over should be used, but before deciding to use old seed, make a germination test by placing a sample between two moist blotters. After the garden plan has been made and the old seed tested, the entire seed order should be made out and sent in so as to assure prompt receipt which will be impossible if ordered during the early spring.

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word. as for example: "T. S. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

FOREST HOME FARM PRESENT OFFERings. In foal Clydesdale mares and fillies; Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers; good ones. A splendid lot of Barred P. Rock cockerells. Carman and Roland stations. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 5tf

THE ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR sale Shorthorn cow and heifer; also a number of real good bulls, 1 year old, and a number of Shetland ponies and colts. Write, R. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda, Sask. 3-4

TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS FOR sale—Also Barred Rock cockerels, $2.50 each. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoat, Sask. 5-2

WORK HORSES FOR SALE—ALSO SHORThorn heifer and two young bulls for sale or exchange. William Fall, Broadview, Sask.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS AND Berkshire swine for sale. Fred Colburn, Gull Lake, Sask.

HORSES

UNDER THE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE Scheme The Manor Horse Breeding Club requires a Clydesdale stallion to travel their district for 1918. Ninety mares at $25.00. Only ton horse or over considered. All applications to Wm. H. Ziegler, Secretary, Box 93, Manor, Sask.

WHY PAY THREE PRICES FOR THE STUD you need. I have three registered Clydesdales rising two that will do light service next season. Best of breeding and conformation. On C.N.R. sixty miles west of N. Battleford. H. S. Cressman & Sons, Lashburn, Sask. 6-2

WATSON'S CHOICE, CLYDESDALE STALlion (imp.) (15240) (17653), 6 years old, grandson of famous Baron of Buchlyvie. Sound, gentle, sure and good stock horse. Licensed for Saskatchewan. Will sell or club. E. W. Dill, Pasqua, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE STALLION. Trelawny (16666), rising four years. Sire, Dunure Bryan by Baron of Buchlyvie. Dam, Lanark Maid by Black MacGregor. Registered and licensed. J. Cornish, Eyebrow, Sask. 3-4

TWO IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS for sale, "Izono" (83125), nine years old, black; also "Grand View Chief" (56028), nine years old, steel grey; both registered in class A. Thos. H. Drayson, Neepawa, Manitoba. 6-3

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, PRINCE of Ellesmere, 15896. Enrollment Schedule A. Good large horse. W. A. Hamilton, Newdale, Man. 5-3

PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS for sale on liberal terms. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 6tf

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING REGISTERED Clydesdale stallion rising three. Apply Dalgliesh & McKenzie, Goodwater, Sask. 6-4

PURE BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR sale by Gustave Nachtegaele, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13

U. A. WALKER & SONS CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales, Mares and fillies for sale 23tf

PERCHERON STALLION, PURE BRED, IMported for sale. J. N. Morris, Box 158, Nokomis, Sask. 2-2

McOPA PERCHERONS—YOUNG STOCK only W R Barker, Deloraine, Man 49-4

CARLOAD YOUNG WORK HORSES FOR SALE. J. E. Noonan, 1750 Osler Street, Regina. 5-6

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years: 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers, in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4tf

ELM PARK ABERDEEN ANGUS—OUR BULLS in 1917 won thirty-three first prizes and championships at Canada's largest Eastern and Western fairs. We are now offering some of these winners along with other good bulls. James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ontario. 6-3

FOR SALE—ANGUS BULL CALVES, SEVEN to ten months. Also two matured bulls. Young cows in calf. Forest Home Stock Farm, Berton, Man. 4-3

$25 REWARD FOR TRACE OF 3 STEERS, 2 years old; one steer 3 years old; one heifer 4 years old, branded DB on right hip Brown & Brown, Cummings, Alta. 5-2

FOR REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS AND heifers write Brooks & Burrill, Indian Head, Sask 5-3

SEVERAL CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS: ALSO females. D B Howell Yorkton, Sask. 50tf

BROWNE, BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES — FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man 7tf

CHESTER WHITES—SOWS AND BOARS, FIT for service; also spring pigs, pairs unrelated. J. H. George, Cayley, Alta. 4-4

BRED REG. DUROC JERSEY SOWS, MAY and June litters, $45.00 each. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolseley, Sask. 6-3

IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A DOMINION Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

POULTRY AND EGGS

CHOICE BREEDING PEN—SINGLE COMB White Leghorns (Everlay Strain), 10 pullets, laying, and unrelated cockerel, $27.50; 30 pullets, laying, $2.50 each. Airedale dog, splendid watch and thoroughly trained, $15. Hatching eggs, $2.50 per 15. Mrs. John Thwaites, Riverside Poultry Yards, Sub 1, Moose Jaw, Sask.

IF YOU START NOW TO FEED YOUR BREEDing pens, including turkeys, geese, ducks and hens with Royal Laying and Breeding Formulas you will be sure of large, strong hatches with perfect health in every chick. $5.00 per 100 lbs. Royal Poultry Formulas Ltd., 573 Walker Ave., Winnipeg.

SEND TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG—BREEDing stock and eggs for hatching, all leading breeds poultry, also ducks, geese and turkeys. Every shipment guaranteed. Sovereign Poultry Supply House, Limited, Edmonton, Alberta. 5-5

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS (ROSE Comb) for sale, beautiful dark red birds, no smut, well developed, $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 each Satisfaction guaranteed. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 5-6

BARRED ROCKS, LAYERS. LARGE VIGOROUS Birds. Cockerels $3.00 to $5.00. Eggs in season. Booking orders now. Wanted Toulouse Goose and Gander not related. Best laying strain. Balmossie Farms Ltd., Hafford, Sask. 6-2

LARGE PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, $4. Mammoth Toulouse Geese, $7; Ganders, $9. Barred Rock and Buff Orpington cockerels, $4 each. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolseley, Sask. 2-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED, FROM 1st prize stock Pearson Bros. strain. Choice cockerels, $2.50 to $5.00 each. Thos. Murray, 101 Yellow Grass, Sask. 5-2

BUFF ORPINGTONS—LAYING STRAIN, breeding pens, also fine cockerels, $3.00 each; eggs, $8.00 per 100. G. T. Felton, Semans, Sask. 6-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—CHOICE cockerels for sale at $3.00 and $4.00 each. Make money orders payable at Pense, Sask. Albert Middleton, Keystown, Sask. 6-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, $2.00 each; four for $7.00; 12 pullets and cockerel, $25.00. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. 5-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels from Funk's No. 2 pen. Big, strong exhibition stock $4.00 each. Bert Lee, Burnside, Man. 6-3

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS OF EXceptionally nice barring, from splendid laying strain. $2.00 to $5.00 each. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 6-3

M. B. TURKEYS—TOMS, $5; HENS, $4. White Holland toms, $5. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 4-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS—COCKERELS, $3; choice pullets, $3; also a few good hens at $2] Laying strain. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, $2.00 EACH. Also Scotch Collie pups. Geo. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 4-6

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS $2 TO $3 FOR next two weeks. Order quickly. S. J. Andrews, Oak Bank, Man.

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—TOMS $4 and hens $3 each. Wm. Sherk, Stranraer, Sask. 3-4

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE, $2 to $5 each. Mrs. Rippengale, Provost, Alta. 5-4

WELL DEVELOPED PURE BRED BUFF Orpington cockerels, three dollars each. Ph. F. Mang, Edenwold, Sask. 5-3

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Result of twelve years breeding for eggs. $3.50 to $5.00. C. G. Tjomsland, Spalding, Sask. 5-3

PARTRIDGE PLYMUOTH ROCKS—EGGS AND stock. T. Bowers, 609 Home St., Winnipeg. 5-5

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, $3.00 each. C. H. Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 6-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $2.50 EACH. C. E. Anderson, Marquis, Sask. 6-3

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SHEEP FOR SALE—THIRTY GRADE OXFORD Down ewes. All supposed to be with lamb. R. Magee, Box 383, Wolseley, Sask.

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED GREYHOUNDS, Russian Wolfhounds and Foxhounds. These dogs hold Saskatchewan record for coyote catching and killing. Illustrated catalogs sent on receipt of 10 cents. Pheasant Valley Kennels, Abernethy, Sask. 6-3

COLLIE PUPPIES—6 WEEKS OLD, FROM heel driving bitch and registered sire Jules. Males, $8; females, $6. G. Detberner, Watrous, Sask. 5-3

I HAVE TWO WOLF HOUNDS, 9 MONTHS old, male and female, from well bred Grey hound stock $15 each. H. Greenfield, Tugaske, Sask. 5-2

WOLFHOUNDS—1 FEMALE, 4 YEARS OLD, small, fast, trained; 3 pups, 7 months old. Joseph Mason, Glendenning, Man.

THOROUGHBRED RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND pups, an exceptionally fine litter from champion stock. Sepp. Bayer, Kitsooty, Alta. 5-3

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FARM LANDS

SASKATCHEWAN FARM FOR SALE—A REAL snap for someone. 800 acres all fenced, 420 cultivated, clay loam, good state of cultivation, 125 fallow; creek in pasture. Seven room stone house, large kitchen and power house attached. Stone basement barn. Stable room 56x78, power and chop house attached 56x78, and other buildings. Adjoining good live town. Cheap at twenty-six an acre for quick sale. Clear title. Owner retiring from farm. Wire or write. E. Cronk, Alameda, Sask.

FOR SALE—SECTION 17 AND WEST HALF OF Section 16, Township 5, Range 13 west of the fourth Principal Meridian comprising 721 acres in Southern Alberta of which about 500 acres are tillable and the rest pasture land. Abundance of good water and close to coal. Price $8,000. Cash $3,000, balance on equal annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent. Write, Geo. Finnie, Homewood, Man. 5-2

EXTRA—FOR SALE, 640 ACRES CHOICE wheat land, Weyburn district, with 624 acres new breaking, nearly all worked down and ready for the drill. Good well. No buildings. Price $45.00 acre, with $12,000 cash. This year's crop should pay for the land. Write for further information. J. C. Leslie and Co., Farm Land Agents, Calgary. 3-9

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of $200.00 to $300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

EXCELLENT HALF SECTION OF LAND, CLAY loam, 4½ miles from Vermilion, 240 acres wheat land, 35 acres broken, balance hay land through which passes Vermilion river. Well fenced, hog house, shack and well. Price $5,000. Terms to suit purchaser Mrs. Gertrude Ryan, Vermilion, Alberta. 5-2

IDEAL FARM HOMES IN CHILLIWACK Valley, British Columbia. Abundance of fruit; mild healthy climate; land level and very productive. Where farming is both pleasant and profitable. Write us for information. Chilliwack Land Co., George Robertson, Mgr., Box 175, Chilliwack, B.C. 5-4

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NUMBER OF well improved farms. Good buildings, good water, etc. Write, R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 3-4

MONEY MAKING FARMS—ALL SIZES, MANY with full equipment, on very easy terms. Catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, 815 Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 3tf

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS, POULTRY Ranches, Dairy Farms and Cattle Ranches, write to Pemberton & Son, 418 How. St., Vancouver, B.C

WANTED—TO BUY A SECTION OF LAND IN Manitoba, suitable for mixed farming. Must be improved and in good locality. Box 21, Binscarth, Man. 5-2

FARM SEEKERS—SEE US BEFORE BUYING. We have choice farms, all sizes, improved and raw, at reasonable prices and easy terms. W. B. S. Trimble Company, Saskatoon, Sask. 6-8

WANTED TO RENT IN SASKATCHEWAN one half section on shares with view of buying. Reliable farmer. Best of references. Chas. Smith, Riding Mountain, Man.

HALF SECTION, IMPROVED, EIGHT MILES out, mixed farm, $10.00 acre. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 6-10

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A FEW RELIABLE FARMERS with perfectly clean new land to grow on contract seed wheat, oats, barley, peas, rye and flax. Give full particulars in first letter. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Winnipeg. 6tf

AGENTS WANTED, WHERE NOT ALREADY represented in Alberta and Saskatchewan, to write fire, livestock and hail insurance. For Alberta, apply head office, Great North Insurance Co., Calgary; and for Saskatchewan, Empire Financiers, Regina. 5-9

SHARPEN YOUR RAZOR—PERFECTION Razor Paste will do it better than a barber. Sent for 25 cents. Canada Hone Co., Wawanesa, Manitoba. 6-4

COAL—SCREENED LUMP, BEST COAL FOR stove and furnace. Prompt shipment. Apply, Tofield Coal Co. Ltd., Tofield, Alta. 43tf

FOR SALE—SILVER BLACK AND PATCH foxes, Twining Lyons, Waterville, N.S. 3-4

WHY NOT—WHY NOT ?—?

Every farmer recognizes the value of breeding in his livestock. While a pedigree is not in every instance a guarantee of a good individual, nevertheless it is the good individual backed by a pedigree of noted ancestry which usually makes the big record at livestock sales.

Do farmers recognize the value of pedigree in regard to seed grain? Some of the pioneers who are growing registered seed say not, while others report that they are unable to cope with the demand. At the same time The Guide from time to time receives requests from subscribers who wish to know where they can secure registered seed.

It appears to The Guide, therefore, that a convenient method by which the registered seed grower and the farmer who wishes to secure registered seed can get together is necessary. To meet this need, and as a service both to our subscribers and to the pioneers of the registered seed grain business, The Guide has established a special department for Registered Seed grain which will appear in every issue in season. The Guide hopes that the service will be appreciated both by our readers and by the growers affected.

Napinka, Man., April 25, 1917.

Kindly stop my ad. Have received a thousand dollars worth of business. Leave balance to my credit, I will want more work done some time.

A. A. TITUS.

Winnipeg **The Grain Growers' Guide** Manitoba

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No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after cleaning to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

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ONTARIO FARMERS' CALENDAR

The above illustration represents the gift of Sir William Hearst, premier and minister of agriculture of Ontario, to the Ontario farmers. About 150,000 copies of this calendar are being sent out to farmers all over the province. The soldiers are marching past a farm house, the colonel is saluting and the salute is being acknowledged by the farmers' wife and children and the farmer, who is at work in the field. Above the picture is the appropriate slogan: "All Together, Onward to Victory." The calendar contains timely suggestions for every month in the year.

ESSENTIALS OF LUBRICATION

The most highly polished metal, when examined through a powerful microscope, appears to be very rough with projections and ruts all over it surface. When two pieces of metal are brought together, as in the case of a shaft in a bearing, or a piston in a cylinder, the projections on the one surface tend to enter the depressions on the other surface, and resists any attempt to move one surface over the other. This tendency of two surfaces to resist movement is called "friction," and is always present when two pieces of metal move in contact with each other. The amount of "friction" depends upon the roughness of the surfaces and the pressure acting upon them.

It is impossible entirely to eliminate friction; yet it can be reduced to such an extent by proper lubrication as to become almost negligible in the operation of machinery.

Lubrication consists of introducing between two moving surfaces some substance which will adhere to the surfaces in contact and form a film between them, thus holding them apart so that they do not actually touch.

Common lubricants used are liquid oil, hard oil, grease and graphite.

In the case of liquid oil, the film between the surfaces is formed by fine globules which roll around on one another while holding the surfaces apart.

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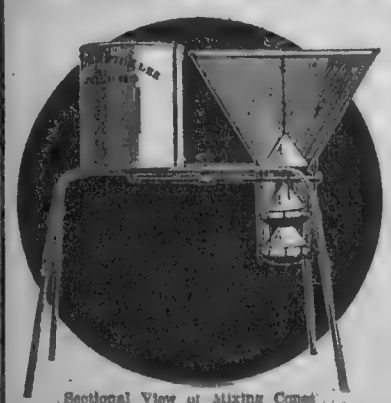

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Preparing for Strong Spring Litters

Experienced Breeders tell how to house, feed and care for sows during winter

The most important thing in the production of large, strong litters of pigs is the continued use of good boars. It is not a matter of one season but of several years of careful selection of the best sow pigs from good mothers with large litters. They should be bred each year to pure-bred boars of the same breed. A sow obtained in this way is worth more to the world at the present time than two or three winners of blue ribbons.

When we started raising pigs several years ago, we could only get a small per cent. of spring litters to weigh over 150 lbs. by Christmas, and were always obliged to feed most of them until spring or sell light. This last year, with descendants of the same stock, we shipped every grade pig on the farm in November averaging 216 lbs.

It does not matter what type of pig house or shelter is used during the winter as long as it is dry and the sows have plenty of straw for bedding. It is better not to allow too many to sleep together. We use a very common type

A group of young Berkshire sows. They show uniformity, length, depth, smoothness and quality in a marked degree.

of pig house, 20 feet wide, with pens eight feet square on both sides of a four-foot alley in the centre. The pens have board floors. As soon as threshing is over, all sows are turned out and not fed until there is too much snow on the ground for them to get a living. This hardens them in good shape for winter. Most years we have fed oats almost exclusively, either oat chop or whole, on the ground, but this year oats are so very light we are using ground feed wheat, barley and bran in equal bulk, with a little ground flax. About the first of March we will start decreasing the barley and increasing the bran.

Method of Feeding Followed

In good weather they are all fed outdoors some distance from the pig house, near the well, where they are also watered. At night the young sows are fed a more generous ration in the pig house after they have returned from outside trip with the old ones after water and feed. The youngsters also sleep in separate pens from the old sows, and are easily divided, as they soon learn their own pens. On stormy or windy days, when the snow is drifting, we do not drive them out. Their morning feed is then oat sheaves, and we often throw an extra sheaf in the pen in the middle of the day to wake them up. A mature sow should be fed just enough to keep her in good condition. A quart of grain twice a day is enough for a sow that is in good flesh when cold weather starts. Young growing sows need twice as much as an old one. An occasional feed of boiled potatoes or any vegetable gives variety, and green cured alfalfa hay is beneficial. It is surprising to see the large amount of alfalfa and green oat sheaves a bunch of sows will clean up.

We start breeding about December 10, and have found April pigs most profitable. About a week before the first litter is due we start feeding sloppy feed, and each sow is shut in a pen by herself the day before she is due to farrow. We feed rather light at this time. If the weather is warm enough when the pigs are about ten days old, they are turned out in a large yard, and later have the run of pastures sown to oats and rape. A yard of alfalfa gives some green feed before the oats and rape are ready. The youngsters have access to a self-feeder containing finely ground oats as soon as they begin to eat, and can get water whenever they want. This year we will probably be obliged to substitute ground feed wheat, shorts and bran. The sows are fed sloppy feed until the pigs are old enough to wean.

M. W. BAILEY.

GIVES PLENTY OF EXERCISE

This year, when there is such an agitation for hog-raising, the hog losses will be greater than usual, because not every sow that is bred will be profitable. The breeding of young sows is more or less of a gamble, and a man that intends to stay in the business has to breed some sows every year and then pick out the best breeders to keep up his herd.

I try to have my sows in fair condition when they are bred, and I feed them twice a day with any kind of grain that is bulky. I prefer a large percentage of oats in the ration of brood sows, either chopped, fed whole or in sheaves. If fed whole, it should be scattered on the ground. Almost any kind of grain is suitable if the sows have plenty of exercise and clean water. Do not feed them all they will eat, as they will get too fat. As farrowing time approaches the rations should be increased slightly.

I never house brood sows till near farrowing time, as they need plenty of exercise. To secure strong litters, I let the sows sleep in a straw stack about three or four hundred yards from the feeding ground. In fine weather they will root and burrow amongst the straw, but in cold weather they lie down, and would not get any exercise if they didn't have to travel to their feed.

When a sow is near the farrowing, see that she has a good bed with plenty of dry straw, where no other animals can disturb her. I have found by experience that a sow has to have plenty of bedding or she will be restless. After every pig is born she will get up and paw her bedding into a heap. In this way she often tramps and kills many of her pigs, whereas when she has a comfortable bed she sometimes lies long enough after farrowing for the young pigs to be strong enough to escape injury.

After the farrowing the sow should be fed with some thin, sloppy feed and all the water she will drink. It is better to have the feed and water slightly warm. After the pigs are three weeks old, feed them some chop away from the sow's feeding place.

200 Pounds Each at Seven Months

I try to have the pigs weighing about 200 pounds apiece at seven months old, and get them on the market before the severe weather sets in. I have had sows farrow at all times of the year, and I find that there is not much profit in fall litters. The weather is so severe that they will not exercise, and exercise is very necessary for growing pigs, as well as for brood sows. The only time when a pig does not need exercise is about a month before marketing.

D. A. KENNEDY.

Alta.

A GOOD SOW IS MOST ESSENTIAL

I cannot claim to be an authority on hog raising. My attention is chiefly drawn to wheat production, with two

to four litters a year as a natural branch of my farming plan. The fact that in ten years I have had nothing but strong, healthy, and generally large litters of pigs gives one a certain confidence in the methods adopted in handling the sows. I think the strongest factor is in the breeding. The sow I started with was pure bred from a litter of seventeen that all lived. The productive habit in a breed of pigs is worth considering. Never think of keeping for a sow a pig from a litter of six or less.

My sows have all been so active naturally that no fence less than six feet high would keep them in. This fact settled the question of exercise winter and summer, and with correct feeding I believe sows can raise 20 pigs a year for several years. I have also found that a different strain in the same breed may succumb to rheumatism or farrow weak or hairless pigs with the same course of feed and treatment. My idea, then, is to choose sows from a strain naturally prolific, naturally active, and of good breeding.

In winter housing I like to have one sow in each pen; with a number together they get a habit of piling in a heap, and continual comfort begets laziness, which is no state for the brood sow. I keep the pens quite cold, feed a little three times a day, and have the sows continually on the hungry side. Some breeders have the feed trough a long distance from the bed; some turn them out every day all winter for exercise. I have no natural shelter, and the weather is often too cold for outdoor exercise. It is not necessary to satisfy a pig's hunger to enable her to produce a litter of big, healthy, active pigs and raise them. I feed regularly, give them lots of water, clean out the pen often, throw in lots of wheat straw every day, not once a week, and have the sow so hungry she will jump up when you open the door. I need no other plan to guarantee success.

Has No Roots to Feed

What are the best feeds? We read of mangels, turnips, beets, pulped, boiled and otherwise. Some advise feeding charcoal, sulphur, stock food and condiments. I have never fed any of them. A mixture of oats and barley chop—three parts being oats and about three pounds fed to each sow morning and night, with a few potatoes or a cornstalk or a handful of alfalfa and a drink at noon, has been my ration for winter feeding, and the results have sure been good. This may be increased if the sow is not in good shape, and a little bran may be added near the time of paturition. When the sow is nursing the litter, the feed should be increased gradually to 24 pounds a day; but over-generous feeding, with the resultant inactivity during pregnancy, is perhaps the most common cause of weak, hairless and deformed pigs. The same contributes much to the prevalent habit of sows eating their young. It is equally important that the sows be in a healthy, thriving condition during the breeding season if large, strong litters are to be regularly obtained. To raise two litters a year, good feeding and attention is necessary.

T. W. W.

Man.

FEEDING AT PARTURITION TIME

Sows should be at least from a year to two years old, or older is still better, before they will raise the largest and strongest litters. I had a sow that raised as many as sixteen to a litter, and they were all big, strong pigs. I have the pigs come from about the end of April to May 15, as the weather is warm by that time.

The farrowing pen should be dry, well ventilated, and free from draughts. It is a good plan to provide the pen with a guard rail made of two by eight-inch planks fastened with their edges against the side of the pen a little above the bed. This prevents the sow from lying against the partition and lessens the danger of injury to the little pigs, which often find the space under the guard a very convenient refuge.

The bedding should be only a moderate amount of cut straw, and should be put in from time to time so that the bed is always dry, and the damp straw taken out. When the pigs are born, an attendant should be at hand to see that everything goes well. If the pigs are strong and the sow is quiet, it is better not to interfere. I do not feed my sows the first twelve hours, and then I start them on a little at a time; for the first day or two I give them about half a gallon of bran and half a gallon of shorts, and after a few days I give them all they can eat of bran, shorts, chop, oats and water. The water must not be too cold.

During the period of gestation sows should be kept in good strong condition, but not overloaded with fat. Extremes in condition are to be avoided. I feed them oats, chop and bran the time of gestation. The cost to feed a sow is seven to eight cents per day.

J. E. L., Humboldt, Sask.

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In order to secure an increased production of bacon in Alberta, the Provincial Government is buying grade brood sows, which will be sold to farmers at prices prevailing at time of delivery, with one dollar added for service fee. These animals are being purchased at current prices in the stockyards and the packing plants in Edmonton and Calgary. Especial care is exercised to select animals of good length and depth. Growthy but unfinished animals are the kind chosen. These will be bred between December 20th and January 10th, and repeated if necessary, between January 11th and February 1st. All animals that repeat a second time, also all that fail to come in season at all, will be discarded because of the lateness of uncertainty of the time when they will farrow.

A record will be kept of the male to which each sow is mated, and the date of same in order to be able to inform the purchaser as to the time when, and the type of pig each will farrow. Boars of Berkshire, Yorkshire, Duroc Jersey, Poland, China, Hampshire and Tamworth breeding will be used. Enquiries and applications should be addressed to the Livestock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

It is good to make sows sleep some distance from the place where they are fed. This ensures plenty of exercise and keeps them in much better condition to raise a good litter.

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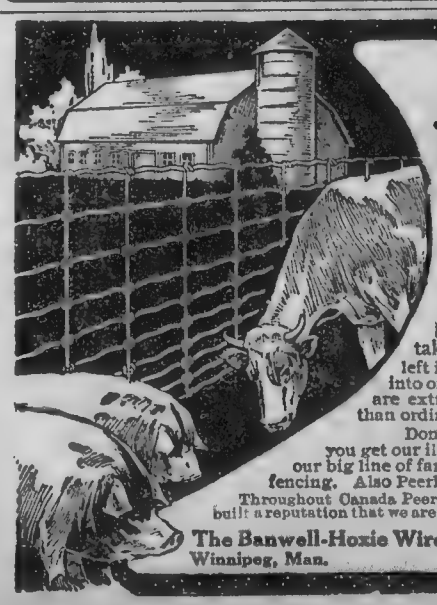

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AGE UNDER TEN DAYS.—These Calves will make large cattle with good care and should weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. at 24 months. Bull Calves at 8 cents per lb. Heifers from $15.00 to $40.00 per head. Will ship to any place that can be reached within 24 hours. Purchaser to pay express charges. PLACE ORDERS NOW.
HAYS & COMPANY LIMITED CARSTAIRS, ALTA.

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WE PAY THE FREIGHT

From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices

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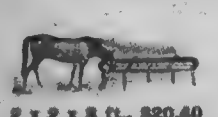

2 x 2 x 8 ft., $20.40

11 Barrels, $33.25

5 x 2 ft., $20.40

We also manufacture Sheep Dipping Tanks, Hog Feeders, Feed Cookers, Steel Cisterns, Wagon Oil Tanks, Etc.

An Unconditional Guarantee with Every Tank. Send for Catalogue.
FREELAND STEEL TANK COMPANY, HALBRITE, SASK.

Profit on a Flock of Ewes

Costs of Wintering—Feeding—Lambing and Pasturing at Lethbridge

In October, 1916, a flock of 100 grade ewes were purchased at public auction from the C.P.R. Department of Natural Resources at Coaldale, Alberta, 50 Shropshire shearling ewes at $11.75 apiece, and 50 Merino three-year-olds at $9.50 apiece, and a pure-bred Shropshire ram at $42.50; also six old ewes at $6.00 apiece. To this really should be added the price of a second ram as the service of one was obtained from a neighbor.

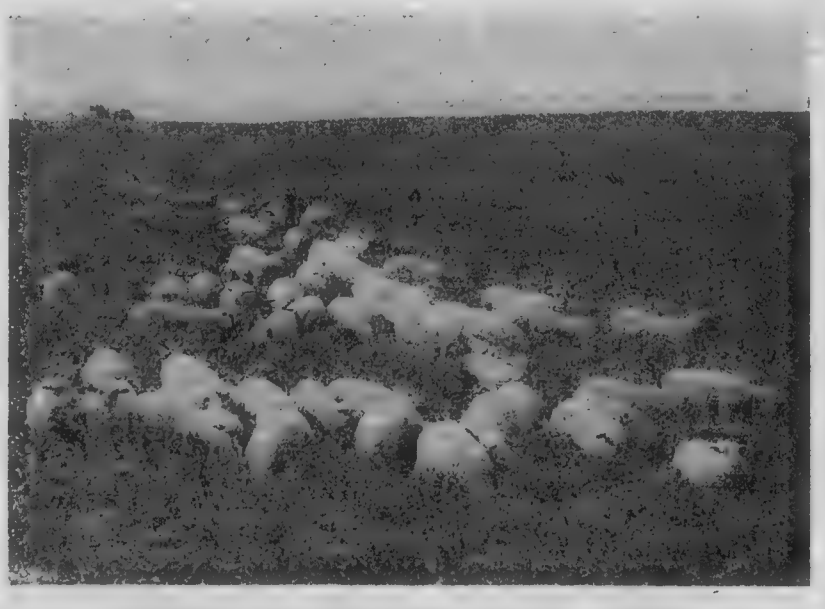
A record of the cost of wintering was not attempted, as they were pastured on the stubble fields and hay meadows most of the winter. The feed that was given them during the severer part of the winter was damaged hay and odds and ends of roughage that had little or no market value. The only class of feed given that would not be apt to be found on the ordinary farm was turnips. As we happened to have a surplus of these they were given a feed of sliced turnips daily for most of the winter. At lambing time a little grain was fed, also some hay of good quality. They were fed grain (barley and oats mixed) from time of lambing until turned out on grass. Each one probably received about one pound of grain and two pounds of hay daily at this time.

The danger from dogs is very real when sheep are kept under farm conditions, and usually the closer one is located to a town the greater becomes the menace. Stringent laws arranging for the destruction of dogs which are not kept under the owners' close supervision are most commendable. The Lethbridge station is only about three miles from the city of Lethbridge and consequently there are more stray dogs wandering about than might be the case in a farming community more remote from a large town.

One night in February the corral in which the ewes were confined at night was visited by two stray dogs. Their presence was not discovered until nearly daylight, and they succeeded in killing twelve ewes.

Total cost, 106 ewes	$1,098.50	
Cost of 1 ram	42.50	
Cost of 4,300 lbs. grain	75.25	
Cost of 4½ tons hay	40.50	
Cost of shearing	11.40	
Wool, 809 lbs. @ 64c.		517.76
92 ewes (present value)		1,380.00
1 ram (present value)		40.00
102 lambs (present value)		918.00
Profit	1,587.61	
	$2,855.76	$2,855.76

In the above statement nothing is allowed for labor. This is an important item but will vary with circumstances. On a farm fenced with woven wire, it will be reduced to a small amount. The destruction of weeds that will be accomplished by the presence of the sheep on a farm will go a long way to compensate for the labor involved in their care.



Sheep on peas and oats pasture. They do better in summer, if pasture is not plentiful, on some succulent forage. Rape sown early in June makes an excellent late summer and fall feed for ewes and lambs.

Lambing and Summering

The ewes started to lamb on March 25th, and the 94 ewes left after the trouble from the dogs all had lambs, there being 118 born and 112 of these were saved.

The ewes and lambs were turned out on grass on May 13, having been shorn May 26, the average weight of fleece being 8.5 lbs. They had the run of about 18 acres of cultivated pasture grasses on the irrigated land, and in addition about six or seven acres around a small artificial reservoir and on the canal bank. This supplied sufficient pasture until about the end of August, when the feed became rather scarce. During the summer two ewes died, and nine lambs were killed by coyotes and dogs, leaving at weaning time, October 1, 92 ewes and 103 lambs.

The following statement gives the financial returns from the investment:

HORSES ON CHICAGO MARKET

Little change has taken place in the Chicago horse market during the past year. Prices have been about the same, while receipts have been smaller—in fact, the receipts this year are the lightest since 1914. Outside of the army trade, the market has been dull and inactive most of the year.

The eastern loggers, southern and other operators which usually take a good quota of the commercial horses at Chicago, were almost entirely out of the market.

Had it not been for the army demand, the trade here would be in very bad condition. The bulk of the receipts at Chicago went into this channel. To date—that is, since the Allied armies and the United States have been buying horses at Chicago—approximately 250,000 horses have been taken for war purposes.

The withdrawal of the Italian and French demand from the Chicago market hurt this trade, but the entry of the United States into the European conflict helped to fill the gap. While the United States has been buying considerable horses, yet their purchases are not sufficient to fill the gap made by the withdrawal of France and Italy. However, the United States has been buying only a comparatively short time, and it is expected that should the war continue another year, that the increased demand from this source will more than cover the deficit.

Not as many horses have gone into army channels as a year ago, for receipts of horses at Chicago have not been as large as a year ago.

The city trade was limited. Con-

AUCTION SALE

of over 600 Registered Bulls of the Beef Breeds

and

SPRING HORSE SHOW

CALGARY, March 26th to 29th, 1918

Entries for the Sale close February 26th, and for the Horse Show, March 11th.

An additional $1,500 has been made to the Horse Show Prize List.

The Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association has now sold 4,850 bulls for $745,000, and will undoubtedly have at the next sale the best offering ever made at the Spring sale, including between 600 and 700 bulls. As this is the largest auction sale of bulls held in Canada or the United States, it provides the best opportunity for obtaining outstanding headers or bulls for the range.

Special transportation arrangements for animals purchased at the sale.

It is expected that single passenger rates will be in force from Alberta points.

The Spring Horse Show also presents a good opportunity for the purchase or sale of horses.

For Prize Lists, rules and Catalogues, write

E. L. RICHARDSON
Secretary, Alberta Livestock Association
CALGARY

J. H. Graham

IMPORTER OF PERCHERONS

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SASKATOON, SASK.

DUROCS FOR SALE

Including choice Gilts (bred) out of Imported Browning's Queen [1590] 125750A. (by Disturber 43639A), litter sister to Commodore 1589.—Grand champion at all Western Fairs the past two years.

W. C. HERON **Huntoon, Sask.**

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Write any of the following Commission Agents or Dealers at

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THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. $2 per bottle delivered.

Book 3 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. $1 and $2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 495 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 $1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

Veterinary Instruments

Instructive Catalogue of Instruments, Brands, Medicines, etc., mailed on request.—WINNIPEG VETERINARY AND BREEDERS' SUPPLY, Dept. V, 281½ James Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

tinued high prices of feed has caused teaming contractors, manufacturing concerns, stores, express companies and other business interests to replace their horses with automobiles. The increasing wide use of the machine for deliveries, despite the fact that it has been proven that horses are better on the short haul, has been reflected in the withdrawal of the city trade from the market.

Usually this was a good trade, but the automobile has hurt it. The wide use of machines is attributed somewhat to jealousy on the part of business men. One commission merchant declared that people in the city would order stuff from a merchant because he had an automobile, in that they believed that delivery would be quicker. And a contemporary, seeing he was losing trade because of his using a horse and wagon, would buy a machine.

Another important factor in the widespread use of machines to do the work of the horse is the low-priced auto truck. It is uncommon to see even small city stores using a horse to make deliveries. The cheap automobile has taken the horse's place. The improved condition of city streets is another important factor in favor of the automobile in place of the horse.

Automobiles Cut Horse Demand

Machinery replacing horse flesh is not only felt in the city, but in the country as well. The increasing popularity of the tractor, due to improvements making them adaptable to the small farm, and the small farmer's pocket-book, has resulted in fewer horses being used.

Because of the poor demand for commercial horses, the price part of the sale is on the catch-as-catch-can order, with the result that prices are about the same as last year.

Real good quality horses, weighing 1,600 pounds and over, were accorded a good demand throughout the year, but the common and medium horses found it hard sledding with but a few exceptions. When the southern operators were busy, they took a lot of the cheaper horses, but after they withdrew from the trade, the sellers found it a peddling trade to get rid of them, and the layover each week was largely comprised of this class of horses.

Receipts of horses for the year totalled 107,311 head, being 98,138 less than 1916, when receipts totalled 205,449, the largest on record. The receipts for 1917 were the smallest since 1914, when 106,282 arrived. Shipments for the year totalled 100,103, against 193,290 during 1916.

AVERAGE PRICES FOR HORSES

Yearly average prices of horses at the Chicago Stock Yards for thirteen years:

Years	Draft horses	Carriage pairs	Drivers	General purpose	Bussers and trammers	Saddlers	Chunks
1917	$215	$450	$165	$150	$175	$190	$100
1916	210	470	160	146	169	187	96
1915	203	473	164	155	166	179	88
1914	208	483	169	160	171	184	93
1913	213	493	174	165	176	189	98
1912	210	473	177	160	175	195	97
1911	205	483	182	155	170	190	92
1910	200	473	172	144	161	177	87
1909	194	482	166	137	152	172	77
1908	180	450	156	129	138	164	69
1907	194	482	167	137	152	172	77
1906	188	486	158	154	147	174	72
1905	186	486	156	132	145	172	70

General average price for 1917.....$185

Bussers and trammers and "general use" horses are mostly absorbed by the demand on army account. There is little or no trade in carriage pairs.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

HEREFORD ASSOCIATION MEETS

An enthusiastic meeting of the Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association was held in Calgary on Thursday evening, December 13. The chairman, in opening the meeting, regretted that from various causes (and particularly from the fact that many of the Alberta Hereford breeders were pretty well cleaned out of the females they had for sale) the display of Herefords, both at the sale of beef females and in the winter fair classes, was very limited. He urged the members to see that in the future the Hereford should be well represented at all shows.

The 1918 annual meeting is to be held in Calgary at the time of the Calgary bull sale. It was decided that the association would offer a prize of $25 for the best Alberta bred pure-bred or grade steer, sired by a registered Hereford, and $25 for the best Alberta bred

"This is the Kind of Horse the Government wants"

No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Bony Growth, Capped Hock, Wind Puff, Strained Tendon or Sweeney can now pass the keen-eyed Inspectors of the Government Remount Stations.

Splendid-looking Horses—otherwise sound—are being turned down because of some blemish that could be quickly cured with

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Here is your chance to make money for yourself and at the same time to help in the Government's great Thrift and Production movement.

Put your horse into condition with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. A safe and reliable remedy.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam if applied immediately after burns, bruises or cuts, is a perfect antiseptic—soothing and healing. An absolutely safe, external remedy for man or beast.

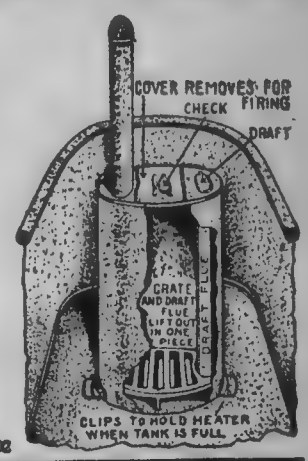
Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold will surely give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by parcel post with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY
TORONTO, ONT. 20

"Eastlake" Tank Heater

Its design has proven to be absolutely right —simple, durable. Used in any Tank.

The "Eastlake" Tank Heater is designed by a firm of 32 years' experience in the sheet metal business. It is an admitted success. Made in fine, heavy galvanized iron—meaning many years of service without leaks and repairs. Draft-flue and grate lift out in one piece. The centre-section of top lifts out for firing. Splendid draft gives a quick, hot fire. Fastens securely to any tank floor. Size: 15 inches diameter, 24 inches high, shipping weight 50 lbs.



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with you—so will the others in the big "Eastlake" line of Tanks for every farm and home use. Won't you have us send you our latest catalogue giving illustrations and complete description today?

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797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG 102

MORE WORK FROM YOUR HORSES

The use of collar pads is humane. Again, your horses will do more work if properly protected by the right kind of pad. TAPATCO is the right kind.

A NEW AND BETTER HOOK ATTACHMENT

Consisting of wire staple, reinforced with felt washer (note where arrows point). This gives the hooks a better hold and prevents pulling off. The weakest point is made strong and life of pad greatly lengthened.

Look For The Felt Washer.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

The American Pad & Textile Company

Chatham, Ontario, Canada

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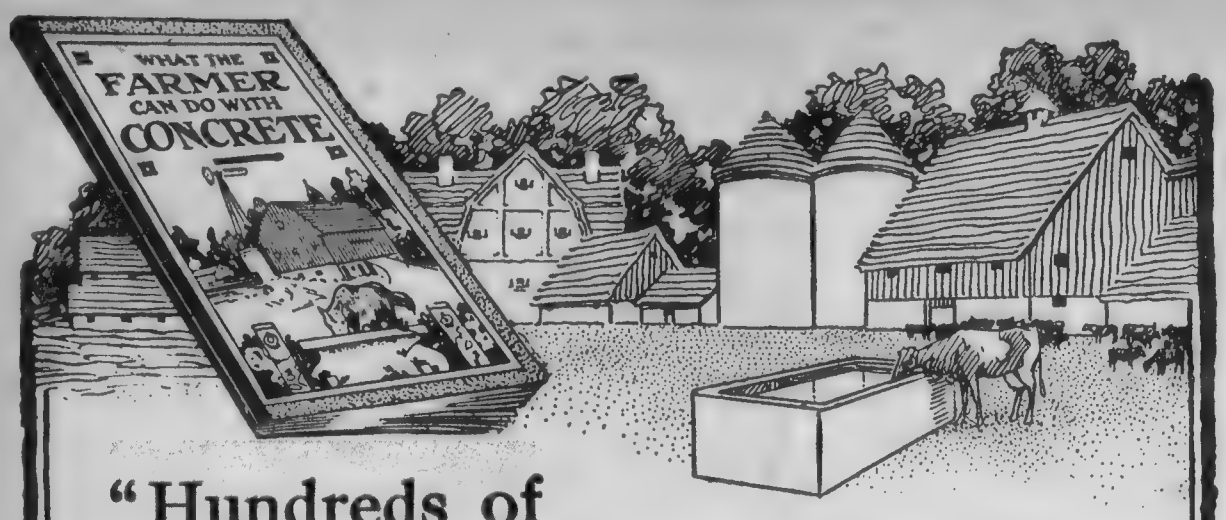
Pat. in U. S. Dec. 1, 1914. Pat. in Can. Apr. 6, 1915.



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More than one farmer has told us—since he has got a copy of "**What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete,**" that the advice it gave him netted him hundreds of dollars in actual profit.

Get the book—it's free—and by reading it you will see the profit there is in building improvements of CONCRETE according to its plain, simple directions. For instance, there's a page devoted to Watering Troughs—showing how to build the sanitary kind that will not rot, rust or leak. Several pages devoted to Concrete Silos. Others telling how to build concrete foundations for barns. All these are improvements a farm needs—its value will go up considerably if you use concrete in the building of them. And you'll be able to "work" your farm with less effort and on a more profitable basis if your buildings and utilities are of the modern Concrete type. This book gives all the directions you'll need.

Remember—Concrete improvements are fire-proof, rot-proof, vermin-proof and indestructible

The book also contains interesting photographs showing what other Canadian farmers have accomplished; with working plans revealing how they did it. Perhaps you are specially interested in some of the features listed in our coupon. Put a cross opposite the ones about which you want particular information.

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"What the farmer can do with concrete"

Canada Cement Company Limited 254 Herald Bldg., Montreal

Figure the Time Waste
Involved in avoiding the bad road. Whether driving or motoring, you can travel over a two-mile stretch of concrete quicker than over a one-mile section of old-style road.

Permanent Highways of Concrete
will enable us to greatly reduce the cost of hauling farm produce. All our country's business will be speeded up and economized by replacing the old-style, rut-filled roads with roads of concrete. You use Concrete on your farm to reduce the cost of farm up-keep—because Concrete eliminates "repairs." For the same reason, boost for concrete as a road material—it is just as effective in reducing road up-keep costs as in effecting economy on the Farm.

pure-bred or grade heifer, sired by a registered Hereford, at the Edmonton spring show.

O. A. Boggs, Daysland, gave notice that at the next annual meeting he would move: "That the members be assessed 25 cents for each head of stock they own, for the purpose of carrying on the work of the society." John Wilson, Milnerton, gave notice that at the next annual meeting he would move: "That the number of directors of the association be increased to five."

After considerable discussion, it was decided to recommend to the managers of the baby beef competitions at Calgary that all animals entered for baby beef competitions have only their calf teeth.

HOW TO GET BUTTER

We have a cow from which I have made enough butter all summer for two large families. She gives a fine lot of milk, but I have been unable for two months to churn the cream into butter. I have been making butter for 30 years and never was stuck before. The cream just foams and won't break into butter no matter how much we churn. I had the cream at the right temperature and had no milk in the cream.

With all such difficult churnings, draw off part of the buttermilk after the butter comes in fine particles, and continue churning; if it still will not gather draw off more of the buttermilk. Butter is sometimes hard to get because the churn is too full. Never fill a churn more than half full. The cream may be too thin or too thick. For hand churning the cream should test about 25 per cent. fat, or make about three pounds of butter to the gallon of cream.

R. W. BROWN, B.S.A.
Professor of Dairying at Manitoba Agricultural College. Prof. Brown is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and was lecturer there as well as two years at Ames, Iowa.

A comon cause of difficult churnings is not having the cream at the proper temperature. Be sure that the thermometer is correct. When selecting a new thermometer, hold a number of them in water, and choose one of several that read alike. There is no set temperature in which to churn cream. This must be regulated according to the temperature of the room in which the churning is done, the season of the year, the condition of the cream, etc. A higher temperature should be used in winter than in summer. Never pour hot water into the cream to raise the temperature, unless the cream is very rich. To warm the cream, draw some off into a dipper or small pail, and set this into a vessel of hot water. The warm cream is then added to that in the churn.

The cream from some cows' milk is always difficult to churn after they have been milking for six or eight months, especially if they are on dry feed. If possible, give the cows some roots or corn silage in winter. A quick remedy for difficult churning of this nature is to pasteurize the cream. The cream should be kept cold until enough for a churning is collected, when it is heated to 145 or 150 degrees by setting the container in a large vessel of hot water (180 degrees or higher). The cream is stirred gently until the proper temperature is reached, and held at that temperature from twenty to thirty minutes. It is then cooled as quickly as possible to 70 degrees. The cream is then held at from 70 to 75 degrees for ten to twelve hours to ripen or sour, when it is ready to churn. Pasteurized cream should be churned three or four degrees lower than raw cream.

Better results will be obtained if about one pint of good-flavored sour skim milk or buttermilk is added for each gallon of cream. This should be done as soon as the cream is cooled to 70 degrees after pasteurizing. If the cream is already quite thin, less than a pint of starter per gallon should be used.—Prof. R. W. Brown, M.A.C., Winnipeg.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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We offer the following **Special Prices** for immediate delivery, **cash with order.** These prices will soon advance. Order today if you want your share.

4 pt. Galvanized, Standard Weight, per spool **$5.25**

2 pt. Galvanized, Standard Weight, per spool **$5.10**

Write for Price of Woven Fencing

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LTD.
G. O. NICOL, Distributor
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$17.95 Upward ON TRIAL

American FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send *new*, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only $17.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a *sanitary marvel*, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy

Monthly Payment Plan

Shipments made promptly from **Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont.** and **St. John, N. B.** Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
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"Economy" All Cast Iron Tank Heaters

Do Not Give Your Stock Cold Water

The most important thing

in connection with feeding and properly caring for stock, especially in the cold winter months, is to see that the stock is given water warmed to a medium temperature.

Our **"Economy" All-Cast Iron Tank Heaters** are made for this purpose and are **Guaranteed not to leak.**

Will last a life-time.

The body is all cast in one piece. No soldered or riveted joints to get leaky.

They are self-sinking and will remain in the water where placed without anchor rods or weights to hold them down.

Each heater shipped complete as shown in cut, with heavy basket grate, ash pan, poker, cover and smoke pipe.

Made in two sizes, 12-inch and 14-inch. If your dealer does not carry them in stock, send to us direct.

But Insist on an "ECONOMY"

Write us for Catalogue and prices on

"Economy" Roller Grain Crushers

Our machines Grind as well as Crush the Grain, and do the work more thoroughly than any other machines made.

Economy Foundry Co. Limited Portage la Prairie, Man.

BRANDON CATTLE SALE

The 12th annual sale of pure-bred bulls and females will be held during the winter fair at Brandon, on March 5. The rules of the sale say that each animal entered shall be sold to the highest bidder. There shall be no by-bidding by the owner of the animal or anyone on his behalf. No animal, however, which does not bring a bid of $1.25 will be sold at any association sale.

In the case of persons who wish to buy, but who cannot attend the sale or send a representative, if they forward their orders with full instructions to the secretary, he will be responsible for the prompt and honorable execution of such orders and for the proper shipment of animals bought. In all such cases the money to be invested must accompany the order. If the order cannot be filled in a manner satisfactory to the secretary, the money sent shall be refunded immediately.

No animal calved prior to April 1, 1911 or subsequent to June 1, 1917, can be entered. All animals must have been owned by consignee at least six months prior to date of sale. All animals are subject to inspection by a competent board of judges and all must be registered.

Cash or six months' credit will be allowed on approved notes bearing eight per cent., with exchange charges of one quarter of one per cent. added. A definite form is provided for purchasers on credit, which will be provided by the secretary and must be filled in by the buyers' local bank before presenting to the secretary. W. I. Smale, Brandon, is secretary of the sale and spring show.

SASKATCHEWAN SALES

The annual spring auction sales of horses and cattle will be held as usual at Regina on March 13 and 14. The cattle sale will be held on Wednesday, 13, and the horse sale the day after, Thursday, 14.

No spring sale will be held at Saskatoon in March, due to lack of time to get in touch with breeders in the northern part of the province, but it is the intention of the executives to arrange for sales at Saskatoon in future years. The Regina sale, which has now been established for ten years, has become a permanent fixture, and is looked upon as a clearing house for buyers and sellers of bulls. Besides bulls quite a number of pure-bred females will be offered as well as a number of registered mares and stallions. Entries close March 1, and persons intending to contribute to the sale should write the secretary, P. F. Bredt, at Regina, for entry forms and sale regulations.

BREEDERS' SERVICE COMPANY

A number of the best known live-stock men of the United States have organized a company for the purpose of buying, selling, importing and exporting all kinds of pure-bred livestock.

The officers are widely known live-stock men and financiers. In addition there will be an advisory board of 25 of the most prominent judges of live-stock in the United States and Canada.

The company will compile catalogues, handle advertising, and hold public sales anywhere in the country when called upon, charging a nominal commission for such services, thus relieving the breeders of much of the care and anxiety necessary to holding a sale. Such an organization should be able to obtain better prices than are many times secured, thereby making the stock business more profitable to the breeders.

The company will also buy and sell stock on private order on commission, or will locate stock for buyers, thus saving the individual much time and expense and assuring that the selections will be made with the assistance of judges of reference. Similar organizations have long been in operation in Great Britain, and have rendered a valuable service to breeders in general.

A further object of this company will be to advise beginners in selecting and caring for their herds and flocks and render assistance in the selection of show animals for those desiring to make exhibits.

The main office of the company will be at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois, where it will hold several sales of pure-bred livestock each year. The secretary is J. L. DeLancey.

BELGIANS FROM THE PIONEER STOCK FARM

At Public Auction

It is with much pleasure that I announce to my friends and horsemen that I will sell in the

WINTER FAIR BUILDING, REGINA

on

MARCH 15th, 1918

21 Head of Belgian Stallions and Mares

and one Percheron Stallion. The horses in this sale will represent all that the Pioneer Stock Farm stands for, **Quality and Size.** I feel sure that this sale will represent one of the best lots of Belgian horses that ever went under the auctioneer's hammer in Canada.

There will be thirteen mares of all ages, and eight of this number will be imported mares. The mares of breeding age are all bred to either Comet or Paramount Wolver. There will be eight stallions of all ages, including the great sire Comet. Here is one thing to remember in connection with these horses, the Pioneer Stock Farm has **never used or bought a cheap herd horse.** I have always had the best stallion at the head of my stud that money could buy. Some of the more recent sires, are the well known Cesar de Naz, Comet and Paramount Wolver.

Our Belgian Mare "Beauty," 4 years old.

The MERITS of the BELGIAN HORSE

need no coment from me. Their show ring records and the price they are commanding writes its own history. Remember that the Grand Champion gelding at the International Livestock Show, Chicago, for the last two years has been a gelding sired by a Belgian stallion. Understand that the Pioneer Stock Farm is not going out of business. Every phase of our business is growing stronger each year. Men buying horses at this sale will be guaranteed the same square deal as though they came to the farm and bought at private treaty.

The fact that

COMET and Two of his Show Daughters

that are bred to Paramount Wolver are selling, as well as the great show filly Sadie and many other good ones, should attract the attention of every lover of the Belgian horse. Do not forget that this sale will follow the cattle breeders' sale to be held on the 13th and 14th. The sale building will be heated and comfortable and we will sell regardless of weather conditions.

Hoping to Have You With Us Sale Day,

I Am Very Truly Yours,

GEO. RUPP.

Be sure and write for catalog, describing each horse and giving all particulars of sale. You will like this catalog whether you want to buy horses or not and a post card will bring you one by return mail.

GEO. RUPP, *BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF* **BELGIAN HORSES** **LAMPMAN, SASK.**

THE PROFITS ALLOWED PACKERS

At the outbreak of the war, when the government wanted bacon, it did just as it did when it wanted flying machines and shoes. It entered into a contract with the man who was in a position to supply the finished product—bacon—not hogs. But in the course of time it was discovered that a certain manufacturer of bacon was in a position to secure an unfair advantage of the buying countries and of his competitors and obtain prices out of proportion to the price paid for the raw material—hogs.

In order to protect themselves as consumers, the allied countries pooled their buying interests and all the buying was placed into the hands of one man. Then the governments of Canada and the United States, acting from the standpoint of producers decided to protect the swine growers of their respective countries. The means adopted was to limit the spread between the price paid for hogs and that received for bacon.

In the United States a net profit on the annual turnover of 2½ per cent. is permitted. All in excess of that is commandeered. In Canada a net profit of 2 per cent. on the annual turnover is permitted but not guaranteed. In cases where the annual turnover is so great that this 2 per cent. on the turnover yields a profit of more than 7 per cent. on the capital invested in the business, one-half of this excess is taken over by the government, and where it exceeds 15 per cent. of the capital invested, all of such excess is commandeered. It may easily happen that while one concern may be making slightly more that 2 per cent. of profit, and having the surplus commandeered, a less successful competitor may be losing money. But his loss is not made good by the government.

Both the American and Canadian systems have their advantages and their defects. The American system removes all inducement to exploit the swine growers, but it also takes away much of the incentive to efficiency in management. The system adopted by Canada does not so effectively remove the temptation toward exploitation, neither does it so seriously take away the incentive to manage efficiently and economically.

The food controller of Canada believes that the method adopted here is to be preferred to that adopted in the United States. Time alone will decide that question. Both are experiments. This much we must admit, namely, that more is being done at the present time to protect the interests of the farmer than had ever been attempted in the past.

It is sometimes alleged that Britain has fixed prices, and the question is asked why cannot Canada do the same. Britain has fixed the highest price that can be charged a consumer for meat, but she has not fixed the lowest price that shall be paid to the producer of the live animal, and so far as I have been able to learn she has not even limited the margin of profit that the man who operates between the producer and consumer shall be permitted to make, as Canada has done.—W. F. Stevens, Live-stock Commissioner, Alberta.

CARE OF YOUNG PIGS

Provision should be made so that early farrowed pigs can take exercise after they are six or seven days old according to Mr. Peters, Animal Husbandman at the North Dakota Experiment Station. He also states that the young pigs should begin to receive feed when about 5 weeks old. A thin mixture of shorts and skim milk is good. Care must be taken that it does not set around long enough to become sour. If skim milk can not be had, water will have to suffice. In this case, it will pay to feed the pigs some tankage till at least 3 months old.

A little whole wheat or rye is also good for starting the young pigs to eat.

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS

Mr. Prospective Buyer

To You I Wish To Announce That Our Barns Are Full and Overflowing With Young, Sound, Quality Stallions.

Since Dec. 10, 1917, we have imported three full car loads of young Percherons and Belgian Stallions. We bought only the good type. These importations, together with the Stallions we had on hand, enables us to show you a complete line to select from, from 1 year up to 6, in blacks and greys. We aim to give our customers a square deal and not only stand back of horses we have for sale, but we also stand back of all deals we have made in the past. We believe we can give you a better horse for your money than any importer in Canada. We buy no culls; therefore have none for sale. We give credit to any one worthy of credit. Should you want either a Percheron or Belgian Stallion write us your wants, and we will be pleased to answer your correspondence.

C. D. ROBERTS & SONS, 330 College Ave., Winnipeg

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply: **LAND COMMISSIONER, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, Man.**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Live Poultry WANTED

Choice Fat Hens, per lb.	25c
Old Hens, per lb.	22c
Ducks, per lb.	30c
Spring Chickens, per lb.	18c-20c
Old Roosters, per lb.	15c
Turkeys, per lb.	23c
Geese, per lb.	18c

Old birds in good condition.

We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable condition.

Go over your flock; let us know the variety and quantity and whether you wish to ship live or dressed. We will promptly forward crates and shipping tags. All consignments are given our personal attention in the matter of correct weight and grade. Our shippers know that they will receive entire satisfaction.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY

Standard Produce Co.

43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

Live Poultry WANTED

Choice Fat Hens, per lb.	25c
Hens, per lb.	22c-23c
Ducks, per lb.	28c-30c
Turkeys, in good condition	23c
Geese, per lb.	20c
Old Roosters, per lb.	14c

These prices guaranteed till February 15th, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

All these prices are for poultry in Marketable condition.

Farmers who have not shipped to us yet we would be pleased to make a trial of shipment. You will prove yourself that we are giving good weight and fair prices. We prepay crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.

97 Aikens St., Winnipeg

LIVE POULTRY

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Turkeys, from 7 lbs., in good condition, per lb.	22c
Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition, lb.	20c
Hens, in good condition, per lb.	22c
Hens, extra large and fat, per lb.	25c
Ducks, per lb.	22c
Roosters, per lb.	15c
Geese, per lb.	18c

All prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 30 days from date of this issue If you have not any crates let us know how much you have to ship and we will supply crates.

The prices quoted are for poultry in marketable condition.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Herbaceous Perennial Flowers

By A. P. Stevenson

A. P. STEVENSON

Every home should have a flower garden. It is needed just as much as the walks and the lawn and no flower garden is complete without perennials. Even though the piece of ground is a small one, considerable of the space should be devoted to this useful and varied class of plants. The garden should be near the house and in sight of the rooms where we spend a good deal of our time, so that the flowers can be seen from the windows. Few flowers require as little attention as hardy herbaceous perennials if given the proper conditions to start with. Select a bright sunny location, well drained and if possible, a reasonable distance away from trees. Trees are strong feeders, their roots reaching out much further than their height.

The soil should be a good loam that will not bake, but any soil that will grow good potatoes will grow flowers. The ground should be plowed or spaded up in the fall if possible. When planted, most perennials should be left undisturbed for sometime, in consequence the soil should be enriched with a liberal application of well-rotted manure. Select a southern aspect if possible. The plants will thrive and bloom better with some shelter from the cold winds. In this country planting is usually done in the spring, but some varieties, such as Peonies, do equally well if planted in the fall.

Arrangement of the Flowers

In the making and planting a perennial border, it is well to plant the kinds that will give a continuity of bloom from early summer until late fall. Arrange them so that they will give the best appearance. To accomplish this the height of the plants, and dates of blooming should be studied. It sometimes occurs in large borders that the best effects are obtained by massing a number of plants of the same color, but in small borders it is often not possible to do this. The low growing varieties should be planted in the front; those somewhat taller behind and so gradually further back until the tallest, such as Golden Glow and Delphinium are planted. Do not let the weeds get ahead of you, or the ground bake hard. Use a narrow hoe so that you can get into the small places.

Perennials are propagated by seeds or root division. Large numbers are easily grown from seed, such as Iceland and Oriental Poppies, Columbine Coreopsis, Gillardia, Campanula, Platycodon, Delphinium, etc. These can be had at small outlay, and in two seasons many can be grown that will furnish bloom from early spring until late fall. A seed bed about four feet wide and as long as desired of soil that will not bake, enclosed with six inch boards, is a good place to grow young perennials. Sow the seed in rows about six inches apart across the bed. Fall is the best time to sow the seed. It will germinate better than if left until spring. The seed sometimes will lay in the ground a year before germinating. The depth to sow will depend on the seed, small seed requires to be merely sown on the surface of the soil and pressed down slightly by hand. Larger seed can be sown half an inch deep. Small seed, it often happens, if sown deep, will not germinate at all. The young plants at the middle of the first season's growth may be transplanted direct to the border, or pricked out about six inches apart into another bed and left growing there for the remainder of the season.

A Selection of Varieties

The dates of blooming, heights of the plants, and color of the flowers in the short list given below, may be of some assistance to those planting out a perennial border. There are now probably nearly 100 varieties and species of herbaceous perennials that can be grown in this country. A large number of these are of interest to botanists only. I will therefore confine myself to describing the merits of a few that should be in the garden of every lover of flowers.

Achillea (The Pearl)—This has double white flowers in clusters. One of the most useful of white flowered bedding plants. A profuse bloomer and quite hardy. Height, two to three feet. Bloom July to September.

Hollyhock (Althea)—A beautiful old favorite which can be obtained in single and double flowers and in many colors. Should be planted in a well-drained situation and have some protection in winter. This should not consist of stable manure which often lies too close and will rot the crowns. In extreme locations it is better to dig up the roots in autumn and winter in the cellar, with the Dahlia bulbs. Height, six to eight feet. Color, white to black. Season, July to September.

Columbine (Aquilegia)—The Columbines are lovely, graceful flowers and being nearly all natives of cold climates thrive well with us, owing to the ease with which they hybridize. There are many improved varieties. On this account it is difficult to get species true to name. The long spurred varieties are very desirable and may be obtained in many colors by growing seedlings. Height, one to one-and-a-half feet. Color, violet and white. Season, June.

Canterbury Bell (Campanula)—Some of our best summer flowering perennials are to found among the bell flowers. The larger growing kinds are easily grown from seed. Carpathica is one of the best, but all require some protection in winter. Height, fifteen inches. Color, bluish violet. Season, July to September.

Larkspur (Delphinium)—This is a wonderfully showy class of old-time perrennial plants which are well known and admired by everyone. The plants vary in form and height. By preventing the flowers from going to seed the season of flowering may be greatly prolonged. Height, three to five feet. Color, deep blue to white. Season, July to August.

Bleeding Heart (Dicentra, spec.)—A well-known and desirable variety with flowers curiously formed. Is fairly hardy but is sometimes injured in severe winters unless protected. Height, two to three feet. Color, crimson and white. Season, June to July.

Gas Plant (Dictamnus, rub.) — A choice variety with lemon centered flowers and foliage. Height two to two-and-a-half feet. Color, pale purple. Season, June.

Blanket Flower (Gillardia gran.)—A genus of very ornamental and hardy plants. Flowers about two inches across on single stems which makes them valuable for cutting. Height, two feet. Color, yellow to crimson. Season, July to October.

Iris (Fluer de Lys)—There is no group of plants which afford more delight to the lover of a garden than the Iris. In the species and varieties of this beautiful plant may be found more shades of color than in any other genus of hardy flowers. Some varieties are very fragrant. For exposed locations the Japanese and Siberian varieties should be planted. Height, two to three feet. Color, bluish violet. Season, June.

Peony (Paeonia)—Peonies are one of the most valued of all classes of garden flowering plants, and in many ways the rival of the rose for popular favor. The modern Peony is a great advance over the old form and includes a great variety of colors, styles of flowers, and even variety of perfume. Some flowers are great masses of petals whose gorgeous beauty attract admiration. For best results Peonies should be grown in full sunlight on rich well-drained land. They will not flower well in partial shade. They are propagated from seeds for new varieties and root division for named sorts. As the plants eventually become very large and improve with age, they should have plenty of room, at least four feet apart each way, and may be planted spring or fall. Are hardy everywhere.

Oriental Poppy—Flowers very large, often five inches across; a most brilliant deep scarlet in color, with black centres. Foliage deeply cut and fern like. Height, three feet. Season, June.

Phlox—Perennial Phlox is a general garden favorite, and may be had in a variety of forms, coloring and season of blooming. It is benefited by light protection in severe winters. Height, ranges from three-and-a-half feet down to six inches, the low-grown varieties bloom in early June and the tall growing at the end of September.

These are only a few of the varieties that are safe to plant in this country, begin with these then it is an easy matter to add to the list.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS
$10 Per Member

Enclosed herewith please find our check for $50, to be forwarded to the Red Cross Society. This brings our contribution to Patriotic Funds to $200 for the past year from a membership of 20.

ARCH. STANBRIDGE,
Grassmere G.G.A. Sec.-Treas.

For Prisoners of War

Please find receipt for $55, with the thanks of Mrs. O'Grady and of the Prisoners of War Society for this generous subscription.

MRS. A. HILL,
Sec.-Treas.
Prisoners of War Dept.,
Man. Red Cross Society,
Winnipeg.

Contributions Acknowledged

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged	$5,332.51
The Grassmere Grain Growers, Stonewall, Man.	50.00
Alex. J. Wright, Glenella, Man.	25.00
John Fassler, per Mountain Chase G.G.A., Mountain Chase, Sask.	30.00
J. O. Carter, Fannystelle, Man.	5.00
Herb. R. Park, Carman, Man.	10.00
Proceeds of Basket Social held in Netty School, Peters Field, Man.	43.00
Proceeds of Box Social and Dance at Neasden, Sask.	143.00
Proceeds of Concert and Dance, Chauvin, Alta., per James Varty	100.00
Total	$5,738.51

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	$12,088.87
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gompf, Aberdeen, Sask.	5.00
Proceeds of Celebration at West Plains School House, Senate, Sask.	17.00
Geo. W. Satchell, Rashwell, Man.	1.00
W. G. Tully, Stoughton, Sask.	25.00
Total	$12,136.87

Serbian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	$406.00
Geo. W. Satchell, Rashwell, Man.	1.00
Total	$407.00

Y.M.C.A. Military Fund

Previously acknowledged	$587.05
Collection at Grain Growers Meeting, Minto, Man.	36.00
Herb. R. Park, Carman, Man.	10.00
Alex. J. Wright, Glenella, Man.	50 00
Total	$683.05

Halifax Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	$ 96.00
A. Doeg, Delisle, Sask.	10.00
Total	$106.00

Previously Acknowledged

Armenian Relief Fund	$10.00
Blue Cross Fund	72.05
French Wounded Emergency Fund	48.50
Prisoners of War Fund	160.00
British Red Cross Fund	104.50
British Sailors Relief Fund	40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	895 00
French Red Cross Fund	563.50
Polish Relief Fund	110.00
Returned Soldiers Fund	25.00
Soldiers' Families Xmas Fund	15.00
Total	$21,114.98

LIVE POULTRY AND DRESSED HOGS

Read our Special Offer for Shipments over 100 lbs.

It will pay you to sell your live poultry now and ship same to us at our prices quoted below. You will notice we are offering very special attractions, which will stand good till the 15th April, 1918. We will prepay the express charges on all empty coops sent out. **We also guarantee to pay the express charges on all shipments of old hens or ducks from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan, providing the shipment is over one hundred pounds.** No shipment is too large for us, so get together, and if you have not sufficient to ship yourself, co-operate with a friend or neighbor. By shipping over 100 lbs. of old hens or ducks you will receive the full prices as quoted below without any deduction whatsoever. We guarantee to pay you for every pound received.

Go over your flock and let us know by return mail the quantity and variety you can ship us. We will promptly express coops (express prepaid) to your nearest station. **Here are our prices, which are absolutely guaranteed till the 15th April, 1918, on poultry only.**

Old Hens, in good condition, per lb.	20c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb.	22c
Choice Fat Hens, per lb.	22c

No express charges deducted whatsoever for shipments exceeding 100 lbs. from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

The above prices are F.O.B. Shipping Point

Turkeys, in good condition, from 7 lbs. up, per lb.	23c
Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb.	20c
Geese, in good condition, per lb.	17c
Old Roosters, in good condition, per lb.	14c
Eggs, strictly new laid, per doz.	50c

The above prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg

Let us know per return mail what you have for immediate shipment

DRESSED HOGS.—Our present prices on hogs are as follows:

Hogs from 100 to 175 lbs., per lb. 22c
Hogs from 200 to 300 lbs., per lb. 18c

SISSKIND-TANNENBAUM GROCERY COMPANY 465 Pritchard Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Selecting and Breeding Heavy Layers

By Professor M. C. Herner

In going through a flock of farm poultry it is impossible to pick out the heavy layers by their type. In dairy cattle there is a distinct dairy type but in poultry we have no recognized laying type. If we had it would be an easy matter for each farmer to go through his flock and pick out the best layers and kill off the rest. In this way he could soon raise the average production probably double what it is now.

The farmers have, the last two years, followed a practice which has depleted or decreased their flocks to such an extent that a great shortage in dressed poultry is threatening for next year. The object was to cut down the cost of feeding the flock by selling off good and poor layers alike. But little criticism could be offered had they gone about the work in a systematic way, but by simply selling off almost any birds at all with the single object of reducing the cost of carrying the flock over winter not much good has been accomplished. We know many farmers were up against it in the way of feed and simply had to sell off some of their poultry but nothing was accomplished except that of saving feed when with the same work two things might have been accomplished. With all the selling off of farm hens the cost of feeding each hen has remained the same and the number of eggs produced by each hen that was left has also remained the same. No progress has been made and no more eggs are laid by the hens today than two years ago. With the decrease in the number of hens kept in the farm flocks should have come an increase in the average number of eggs laid by each hen.

Start Selecting Now

To pick out the best layers in a flock requires but little skill and but little extra time. A start should be made in this work in all our farm flocks right now. In the winter months is the time to start selecting the best hens. In almost every farm flock there are a few hens which lay in December and probably a few more laying an odd egg or two in January. The hens laying in either of these two months are bound to be the best layers in the whole flock. Even hens laying the early part of February can be counted on as being pretty fair layers. If no hens are laying in either December or January then take those laying early in February. A good layer must lay in the winter and the earlier she starts the better layer she will be. Under farm conditions the winter layers are quite scarce but in any flock enough fairly good layers can be secured to get at least a fair foundation for building up a good laying strain. These winter layers should be marked either by getting a tin leg band and fastening it on the leg or by punching the web between the toes of one foot. Leg bands can be secured from any dealer in poultry supplies or seed firms who handle such supplies. The simplest way to make them is to punch a hole in the web of the foot with an ordinary leather punch. This may cause slight bleeding but no harm will be done and the hen can easily be identified. If ten or twelve of these winter layers can be secured they should all be marked so that they can easily be identified when the hatching season comes along. At this time they should be separated from the rest of the flock and a good vigorous male placed with them. If the farm flock is small it will pay to shut up the rest of the flock and allow the special selected hens go where they like. By confining the best layers they are likely to stop laying just at the time when their eggs are wanted the most so it is best to shut up the poor and allow the good ones the free range.

Mate Only a Good Rooster

A good rooster should be mated with these hens. Three to five dollars invested in a good pure-bred rooster is money well spent. While it is best that he should be of a laying strain still it is not absolutely necessary that he be, in view of the fact that there are no recognized bred-to-lay strains in some of our breeds. With the hens selected on this plan some improvement is bound to be made even though the rooster is not a bred-to-lay one. If farmers generally knew the value of pure-bred blood in a flock of hens there would be far less mongrel flocks in the country. There would be uniformity of size, shape and color in the flock, uniformity in the size, quality and finish of the dressed poultry and uniformity of size, shape and color in the eggs from the flock. Even with mongrels the method of selection will pay and a good laying strain can be established, but by using pure-bred roosters these other things can be accomplished at the same time.

If 12 selected hens will not be sufficent for producing all the eggs for hatching required then a dozen more should be selected and two roosters used instead of one. What ever else is done the farmer should be sure to pick out enough good ones so he will not need to go back to his ordinary stock to get the number of eggs he may require. If this selection work is attempted no other roosters should be kept except those which are used with the selected hens. The rooster is generally supposed to be one half the flock and as such, money spent on him should be money well spent. He should be strong, vigorous and healthy. If a new rooster is brought in from some other strain do not throw him in among a lot of other roosters. He may be able to fight and hold his own against the first two others but if half a dozen pile on to him at one time he is soon played out and in a short time may become so exhausted that he is useless as a breeder later on. In a rooster we want to have a good fighter. It indicates vigor and vitality. A low set "chunky" blocky bird usually has a good constitution. A rooster with a sharp piercing eye and a loud lusty crow has lots of vigor. Such a rooster mated with the selected hens cannot help but throw strong, lively chicks that will develop into better layers than their mothers.

The selected hens are likely to be quite healthy, strong and vigorous. The fact that they are laying in the winter would indicate that. The system of selecting good laying hens as it is here outlined seems to fit in better for the ordinary farm system of keeping hens. It is simple, easily undertaken and entails no extra work to amount to anything. It is accurate and will give good results wherever followed.

Other Methods of Selection

As a further means of selecting the best layers there are a few other things which can be done. The trap nest way of picking them out is of coures the surest and best, but from a practical farm standpoint we doubt whether this system of selecting is applicable. Apart from the trap nest there are a few simple rules which can be followed in addition to what has already been mentioned.

The best layers are always off the roost the first in the morning and back last in the evening. They work and scratch all day long, while the poor layer is lazy and plays the part of the summer boarder. The best layers always eat a lot and make good use of what they eat. They always have a full crop at night while the poor layer has her crop only partly filled, being too lazy to hunt for more or too fat to want any more. The fat, lazy hen is always a poor layer, the best layers generally moult late in the fall and loose their feathers nearly all at one time. Hens laying in October are generally verygood layers, while those laying in November are exceptionally good layers. The poor layer usually moult in the summer or early in the fall and have a nice new coat of feathers long before the cold weather comes on. The winter layers are always the best layers—any old hen will lay in the summer time, in May and June.

Farmers could easily select their best layers on these points in the summer or early in the fall and then sell off all the poor ones. In this way the cost of feeding would be cut down and the number of eggs laid in proportion to the food fed would be increased many times over.

In addition to these points of selecting the best layers there are others which indicate good producers but which are more difficult for the farmer to understand and apply. In the yellow legged breeds, like the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Reds and Leghorns, the heaviest layers usually have the palest or lightest colored legs or shanks. It is supposed that heavy laying takes the rich yellow color out of the legs. In breeds like the Leghorn, which have white ear lobes, the heaviest layers usually have the whitest lobes, while the poorest layers usually have a creamy or yellow tinge in the lobes. The heaviest layers have the pelvic bones placed further apart than the poor layers; these bones can be felt easily on either side of the vent. In some heavy laying hens these are so far apart that four fingers can be placed side by side between the ends of these bones.

In poor layers they are often so close together that the points almost touch. In heavy layers these bones are quite long, thin, straight and quite sharp at the points. In poor layers they are more curved and the points blunt and covered with fat.

These points in identifying heavy layers can only be used by handling each individual hen, but with a little practice anyone can learn how to do it and become fairly accurate in the method of applying it.

In view of the fact that we are facing extreme food conditions and require systematic conservation of all grain we urge upon our farmers the importance of starting now to select their best layers with a view of following up a definite line of breeding for heavy egg production this spring. It is little things that count these days and each little old hen that does not pay her way, killed off will save a little feed for others to lay a little more.

Exercise is one of the most important things for hens at this time of the year. It will help to keep them in good healthy condition and prevent them from getting too fat. The best way to get them to exercise is to throw all the whole grain feed in the litter on the flour. Any straw or chaff will make a good litter. Keep the floor covered about 8 inches deep, then throw plenty of grain into this and make them work.

Thirty-Fourth Annual Report of the Portage La Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts

Balance in Bank, Dec. 31, 1916	$66,362.80
1917 Assessment	113,737.70
Prior Assessment	13,915.00
Cash Premiums	2,016.10
Interest on Deposits	1,354.65
Interest on War Loan	1,000.00
	$198,386.25

Expenditure

Loss Claims	$86,148.07
Expenses	36,047.20
Investment on Victory Bond (1st payment on $10,000)	1,000.00
Claim re Greek Church	900.00
Building, Furniture and Fixtures	6,258.2
Balance in Bank	68,032.7
	$198,386.2

Assets

Bal. Premium Notes, Dec. 31, 1917	$525,487.45
Cash in Bank	68,032.72
Dominion War Loan	21,000.00
1917 Assessment Unpaid	13,743.04
Claim re Greek Church	900.00
Office Building, Site and Furniture	11,911.10
	$641,074.31

Liabilities

Nil

SUMMARY OF 1917 BUSINESS

Premium Notes Assessed Oct. 1, 1917	$728,461.42	Number of Policies	17,390
17½ per cent. of same	127,480.74	Insurance written during 1917	$14,308,565
Coll. as per Receipts	$113,737.70	Increase for the year 1917	4,027,501
Outstanding Dec. 31, '17	13,743.04	Amount in force	37,884,187
	127,480.74		

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith their Thirty-fourth Annua Report, showing statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Company as at the 31st December, 1917, together with the Assets and Summary of Business for the year ending on that date.

NEW BUSINESS—During the year applications were received and policies issued for $14,308,565, being an increase over the year 1916 of $4,027,501. These figures exceed those of any previous year, thus maintaining the progressive record of the Company.

BUSINESS IN FORCE—The total insurance in force now amounts to $37,-884,187.

THE ASSETS—The Assets of the Company show an increase of $58,681.61 for the year and now amount to $641,074.31.

INVESTMENTS—The Company now has $21,000 in the Dominion War Loan; $20,000 of the 1931 Loan and $1,000 first payment on $10,000 of the Victory Loan.

LOSS CLAIMS—Claims have been paid during the year amounting to $86,-148.07, being a decrease of $7,686.30 compared with 1916. We consider this particularly good in the face of the immense amount of incendarism that has occurred in this Province throughout the year.

THE MANAGEMENT—On account of the great increase of business during the past few years we appointed the former Manager to be Inspector and Adjustor for the Company, and the Assistant Manager, Mr. Whitaker, to Manager and Secretary-Treasurer.

STAFF AND AGENTS—We have pleasure in placing on record our appreciation of the splendid service performed by the Staff and Agents of the Company. The Company is creditably represented in nearly every part of Manitoba, and a statement of our success is the best tribute which can be paid to all who have contributed to that success.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM FULTON,
President.

OFFICERS

Hon. Presidents . . .— Thomas Sissons —William Wishart
President . . . . . William Fulton
Inspector and Valuator . . T. H. Lamont
Manager . . . . . Stratton Whitaker

DIRECTORS

William Fulton, Pres.; E. H. Muir, Vice-Pres.; M. G. Tidsbury, A. T. Smith, Jas. McKenzie, Jr.; P. D. McArthur, Jos. W. Yuill

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LUMBER
Direct-save hundreds of Dollars
Free House & Barn Plans
Write to-day
Nor-west Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co. Ltd.
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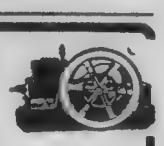

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Resolutions and Addresses at Calgary Convention

Alberta Public Health Program—Important Addresses—Resolutions

It was found necessary to carry over considerable of the report of the U.F.A. convention to this issue. This includes some of the most important addresses, a large number of resolutions, the report of the health program outlined and of the legislative, livestock and transportation committees.

Alberta's Public Health Program

Alberta has had a great revival in the last two years in public health measures. The agitation for rural municipal hospitals seized the whole province, forced through legislation and now several districts are organized and it is expected will have hospitals completed next fall. The movement has gained impetus as it has gone on and Albertans are bound on little short of a complete cleaning up of their public health problems. No province in Canada has evidenced such a widespread and genuine interest in this matter and if the program already outlined can be carried through there is little doubt Alberta will be the healthiest province in the Dominion. The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. have had no small part in this program. This year the question received a great deal of discussion in both conventions. In the men's meeting the following resolution introduced by the board of directors was passed:—

Resolved, that the government be asked to establish a department of public health, having at its head a competent deputy minister, who has special qualifications for that position. The duties of such a department to be:

1. Arrange and supervise inspection of all school children.
2. Supervision and enforcement of the present health regulations.
3. Supervision of the construction and maintenance of all hospitals.
4. Supervision over all institutions for the care of those who are a charge upon the state.
5. Supervision over the care of young children, with the object of the prevention of the present high infant mortality.
6. Improved and more adequate means for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.
7. Inspection and supervision over the sale of food and public eating places.
8. Granting of marriage licenses.
9. Some supervision over venereal diseases, such as the reporting of cases by number, furnishing of blood and serum examinations, and the furnishing of salvarsan in the treatment of these diseases.

At present all the public health work is under the department of the Provincial Secretary, Hon. Geo. P. Smith. Mr. Smith was present and in a concise address outlined the government's present policy. The following are the main features of proposed policy:

Compulsory medical inspection of school children in all towns and cities in the province.

A staff of public health nurses to serve the rural schools of the province and to conduct an educational campaign, to be appointed immediately.

Serious attention will be given to the administration of the Hospital act, and an effort made to overcome the difficulties of defining boundaries of hospiital districts and selecting hospital sites, and an endavor made to get a reasonable number of rural hospitals in operation without loss of time.

$200,000 toward the establishment of a tuberculosis sanitarium to be erected this year, and to be turned over to the province at the end of the war will be given.

Free tests for venereal diseases will be supplied all over the province.

The main discussion on this problem was led by Drs. Lincoln and Stanley of the Alberta Medical Association. Dr. Lincoln said, "The number of people who die of preventable diseases in Alberta every year exceeds the number of Alberta soldiers who have been killed in battle every year since the war began." In 1916, out of a total provincial expenditure of $5,000,000, only $22,000 was spent on health. The rate of mortality among children was as high as in the city of London. Last year 300 people died of tuberculosis of the lungs and there are now between 2,500 and 3,000 cases of tuberculosis in the province. Thirty-three per cent. of all the deaths in Alberta were of infants under one year, 40 per cent. were of children under five years. At present there are over 1,000 feeble-minded persons in the province and two per cent. of the entire school population are of that class. Ninety per cent. of feeble-mindedness was hereditary. A resolution was passed condemning Kananaskis as a site for the new tubercular hospital. A similar resolution was recently passed by the Calgary Medical Association. This hospital is being built by the Dominion and provincial governments, each providing $200,000. It is primarily for the treatment of tubercular returned soldiers and after the war will be turned over to the entire jurisdiction of the province. Naturally, therefore, the province feels it should have a big say in deciding its location.

The problem of venereal diseases was given much discussion and careful consideration by both sections of the convention.

Professor Swanson again addressed the convention on Friday afternoon, discussing to some extent the fixing of prices and the relation of the great increase of paper money to the prices of products. According to Bradstreets the purchasing power of a dollar today is only 45 cents as compared to what it was in 1914. He did not expect any serious depreciation in the prices of farm products for some considerable time after the close of the war.

Calgary Next-of-Kin Association

One of the most interesting addresses of the convention was given by Mrs. Grevett, President of the Next-of-Kin Association. Mrs. Grevett outlined the aims and objects of the association and the essentials of a petition which was recently sent to the government at Ottawa. Calgary Association is perhaps the most progressive Next-of-Kin Association in the whole Dominion and has had a great number of enquiries from the Atlantic to the Pacific in regard to its methods of organization and how its work is carried on.

The demands of this association seem to be nearest to the planks of the "Farmers' Platform" of any of the war organizations in the Dominion. Amongst the requests made of the government in order that a more vigorous prosecution of the war may be carried on are the following:—The abolition of the patriotic fund and of all support for soldiers' dependents savoring of charity; a direct tax on land values including all natural resources; a five fold increase in the rate of taxation on incomes as originally proposed by the Income Tax Act, exempting only incomes of $2,500 or under; the taking of all profits made by reason of the war by corporations and others in excess of 7 per cent. on the capital actually invested; a sharply graduated inheritance tax on estates of over $50,000; an additional tax on all idle lands taken over by the crown if on such lands the taxes are not promptly paid; the removal of the tariff on all necessities of life during the continuance of the war and until the expiration of one year after the war; a more general system of fixing the prices of the necessaries of life such as has been introduced in the case of wheat; that all munition factories, all means of transportation and communication and all other wealth of the country shall be taken over by the government during the prosecution of the war and for at least one year after the war.

Mrs. Grevett offered the services of the Next-of-Kin Association to the farmers in any way in which it could be used. What was wanted was definite information, and labor bureaus should be established to give this. She strongly deplored any attempt to import Coolie labor into Canada. She emphasized the fact that the war should be paid as the war progressed so that the soldiers will not have to pay it when they come home, and that an equal sacrifice should be borne during the continuance of the war in so far as possible. Separation allowances and pensions should be increased. Mrs. Grevett was strongly applauded, and her address met with the entire sympathy of the convention.

Hon. J. R. Boyle on Consolidated Schools

An address that was listened to with rapt attention was that given by the Hon. J. R. Boyle, Minister of Education for Alberta, on consolidated schools. Mr. Boyle said that the Government of Alberta last year expended over $1,000,000 out of the provincial revenue on education besides the cost of the agricultural schools. Nearly $700,000 of this amount was paid out by way of grants in aid of schools and much more than half of it went to the rural schools. The total expenditure for education out of the provincial revenue was a little over $2.00 per head for every man, woman and child in the province. That is the greatest, according to population, of any province in Canada excepting British Columbia which has its own natural resources. He did not expect to increase grants for schools during the war but was convinced the time has arrived when there should be a redistribution of the money giving more in aid of secondary schools and less for elementary education. Consolidated schools should receive a large part of this. Mr. Boyle's address was greatly appreciated by the convention.

Greetings from Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association were brought by A. C. Hawkes, vice-president, in a brief and forceful address.

W. F. Stephens, livestock commissioner for Alberta, addressed the convention on the hog production campaign. Mr. Stephens regretted that fuller information had not been given on actual conditions in regard to food both at home and abroad. The publication of more of the real facts would have resulted in a greater success in the production program. He emphasized the fact that the farmers of Alberta could not afford to have it said that they stopped to argue over prices while the lives of hundreds of people were being sacrificed in Europe through food shortage. This met with such an outburst of applause as to leave quite unmistakeable the position of the U.F.A. in relation to the increase in hog production. Mr. Stephens' address was well illustrated and practical.

Following Mr. Stephens' discussion of this great problem, a resolution was passed pledging the delegates to do their utmost to increase food production in their respective localities, particularly in regard to wheat and pork. It was felt that the importance of grain production justified the Provincial and Dominion government in devoting public funds to assist in securing this increase. The suggestion was made that this might be accomplished in several ways. In certain parts of the Province feed might be secured and supplied to farmers who need it badly. In the newer homestead districts means of financing farmers in securing necessary machinery for community use could be done. There are in nearly every community many tractors which are used only for threshing purposes, but which might be used for plowing. The government might organize and finance some of these in order that they might be employed to break up land on farms that are only partially broken at present. This would help to increase production to a considerable extent. In districts where there are insufficient plowing outfits the government might purchase some tractors that could be used for breaking under organized local control.

Farm Machinery and Oriental Labor

But it was felt that the most effective work could not be done under present conditions. So long as it is so difficult to import the best machinery, the greatest production could not be secured, and the U.F.A. took the same stand on this as has been regularly taken by farmers' organizations in Western Canada for many years: "We ask without any qualification that farm machinery and labor-saving devices be immediately put upon the free list, and that the revenue heretofore derived therefrom be provided for by a direct tax on land values on all other natural resources," was passed unanimously and wildly applauded. A copy of this resolution was sent to the Premier and all

Dominion senators and members of parliament.

In line with these same resolutions was one dealing with the organization of the labor power of the country for the more efficient help of farmers. A resolution on this at first was coupled with a resolution in regard to Oriental labor, but after the most bitter discussion of the convention it was decided to divide these two resolutions and make the importation of Oriental labor into Canada question the subject of a distinct resolution. The following resolution was therefore passed on this problem: "That whereas, there has been considerable discussion throughout the length and breadth of Canada regarding the proposal to bring in Oriental labor, that this convention go on record as being absolutely opposed to the idea in any shape or form." Practically every speaker—and there were more of them than on any other subject during the convention—declared in a most emphatic manner that the importation of Orientals into this country should not be permitted, that there was no necessity for it yet, and that it was impossible to get rid of these people after they once came into the country. The original resolution on this subject was as follows: "We feel much alarmed that the suggestion that Oriental labor be introduced into Canada, and respectfully insist that if it is absolutely necessary that labor be brought in, it should be under military supervision and should remain under military supervision, and finally be deported under military supervision, and should be paid for at the current Canadian rate for similar work." It was felt by the introducers of this resolution that Oriental should not be allowed in any way to conflict with Canadian trade labor. The convention, however, was unwilling to admit of the importation of this labor under any circumstances whatever into the country. The best organization of the present labor in the country has not yet been carried out it was maintained.

Other Resolutions

Other important resolutions were passed as follows: That the Dominion government be urged on account of the unwarranted speculation which has so long existed in grain, to pass a law requiring that all grain sold be delivered and all grain bought be paid for. That incorporated companies be required to annually file with the provincial government a revised list of its directors and shareholders. That municipal councils be empowered to pass by-laws dealing with gopher destruction. That both Dominion and Provincial governments be asked to carry out extensive experiments to find the best and most effective kind of cattle guard for railway crossings. That local improvement districts and municipalities be empowered to tax all lands for telephones. That the C.P.R. should be urged by the Dominion government to complete the Wessex-Irricana branch as early as possible. That the provincial government be asked to have cattle inspected for tuberculosis in much the same manner as horses are inspected at various stations in the province. That a special war tax be placed on grazing leases. That the medical inspection of school children be strictly put in force in the public schools of the province. That the license for motor cars be not more than $5.00, and that 50 per cent. of the money collected in this way be returned to the municipalities to be used in road improvement. That it be made compulsory for teachers to remain with the children during noon hour and other recesses. That the law permitting hogs to run at large be amended, so that such hogs committing damage on other people's property may be impounded and held until the owner pays damages and costs. That the U.F.A. support the efforts of the Returned Veteran's Association to secure fair play and a reasonable chance to make a living when men are discharged from the army.

A large number of resolutions, including those from the Women's Section, were referred to the executive. Among them were those dealing with a bounty on coyotes; the establishment of a farmers' co-operative bank to obtain credits specially for farmers. This resolution was eloquently spoken to by G. E. Ball of Deer Mound, who has been a strong and impassioned worker for better banking facilities for many years. Some of the other resolutions dealt with agricultural relief for the stricken farmers of devastated France and Belgium; an embargo on wool, to curtail the profits of real estate men, etc.

Votes of thanks were passed to the press, the city of Calgary and to all who had contributed to such a successful convention.

On Friday evening, excellent moving pictures of the convention were shown at the Sherman Grand Theatre. A large section of the house was specially reserved for the U.F.A. delegates, and after the regular performance of "The Brat," the Calgary Rotary Club Minstrels put on an excellent program, lasting over one hour. The convention was certainly royally used by the city of Calgary, and the city's hospitality will be long remembered.

REPORT OF U.F.A. LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

The various resolutions passed by the U.F.A. convention in 1917 were forwarded to the provincial or Dominion governments or the proper authorities having power in regard to them. Among the special resolutions for the provincial government were those dealing with the Rural Hospitals' Act and the Long Term Credit bill. Reports of both of these were dealt with in a report of the board of directors. The legislative committee met the government during the session in regard to the Short Term Credits Act, which was not considered workable so far as most communities are concerned. Owing to the great rush, however, of bills in the house, the recommendations of the committee were not given effect to, as these would have necessitated a number of fundamental changes in the act.

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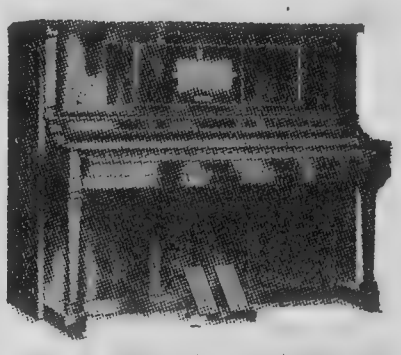

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BLACK MONGOLIAN WOLF SET.—Large two-skin stole. The muff is round style, trimmed with heads, tails and paws to match the stole. This fur will outwear Canadian wolf or Canadian fox and has a very good appearance. Reg. $40.00, for **$23.50**

MINK SET.—Large shaped, fine dark stole and pillow Muff. Trimmed with natural tails and paws. Reg. $215.00, for **$95.00**

AMERICAN GREY OPPOSSUM SET.—Stole is the animal style, trimmed with head, tail and paws; Muff to match, melon or pillow style. At regular price $36.00. Set selling for **$19.75**

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The matter is in abeyance until parliament meets again when it will then be taken up with the government and unless financial conditions make it impossible to go ahead with the scheme, a more workable act will undoubtedly be put into force.

A sympathetic attitude on the part of the government to the recommendation that the proportional representation system of balloting be used for elections to the provincial legislature was reported. Many members of the government were not well posted on the question. The committe recommended that it would be well for all parties concerned to make themselves better acquainted both as to the principle involved and the working details before adopting it on any large scale. The premier suggested that a trial might be given to the system in those constituencies of smaller area, the population of which included the large cities, and where the necessary information could be disseminated more easily.

The whole question of hail insurance was reported under special consideration and is dealt with more fully in another part of this report.

Government Wants Wild Lands Tax

On the resolution asking that all taxes collected under the Wild Lands Act be turned into the municipalities or local improvement district, for the improvement of roads in the district in which it is collected, the premier stated frankly that the government required revenue, and that where they undertook to collect taxes they expected to use them for revenue purposes.

The subsidy received from the Dominion government was entirely spent for educational purposes.

In regard to securing easier facilities for those wishing to have licenses for qualified engineers, this matter was taken up with the Minister of Public Works. The conditions assumed in the resolution it was found had no foundation but the minister promised to take the matter up with the license department and see that the difficulties were removed as far as possible in regard to obtaining licenses. Nothing definite was arrived at in regard to the matter of procedure for the collection of small debts. The Minister of Agriculture promised action on the resolution requiring that a law be passed to deal with the importation of animals, particularly cattle suffering from tuberculosis. Nothing, however, had been done in this matter by the government. The government promised to consider the matter of granting a bounty on coyotes during the month when the pelts were not saleable. It was felt by the government, however, that the high prices now being paid for pelts should be sufficient inducement to enable hunters to make good wages killing them for the skins alone during those months when the pelts were saleable as good fur.

Government Failed to Act

It was found that the ordinance dealing with the right of a married woman residing with her husband to vote on school affairs without necessarily having property assessed in her name was already under revision by the government. In regard to the compulsory segregation of the mentally deficient it was pointed out that a start has already been made in this matter with the institution at Red Deer, and that the three western provinces are co-operating to deal with this difficulty. The details of the work have already been decided on and as soon as finances will permit the work will be taken in hand on a larger scale.

The committee drew the attention of the government to the fact that a few of the requests made in 1916 had not been attended to, namely, the amendment to the exemption act, giving the Alberta farmer four horses instead of three and putting him on the same footing as the farmer in Saskatchewan, and also the lack of an ordinance that would provide for the setting out of poison for the destruction of gophers in a legal way. The question of dealing with the whole problem of the destruction of gophers in a more systematic manner, if such could be handled through legislation, had also been promised by the Minister of Agriculture.

The committee had been unable to

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find that anything has been done in ether of these matters.

What Happened to the Railway Act

The question of taking measures to prevent the adulteration of stock foods has been covered under the regulations of the food controller, though its enforcement in all districts is not yet effective. In regard to amendments of the railway act for which so long and strong a fight has been made, the act was introduced in accordance with the promise received from the premier, and after considerable pressure had been brought to bear it was eventually passed by the railway committee of the House of Commons and by the house itself and sent on to the Senate. The Senate railway committee held up the bill on several points which were of no particular interest to the farmers, and while some sections became law, those in which the farmers were most interested were not considered, and the revised act has been held over. The Central office and the Canadian Council of Agriculture urged the importance of this legislation as strongly as possible, but under the conditions existing at Ottawa at the last session they were powerless to force it through. Both the premier and the leader of the opposition approved of the legislation. The bill will be further considered at the next session it is expected.

The legislative committee called attention to the fact that it was unfortunate that in the case of both governments, and particularly the provincial government, the legislative session follows almost immediately after close of the convention, and the time is too short to provide for the proper consideration of the various matters dealt with in these resolutions if the resulting legistlation is to be well considered and properly thought out.

There were two sides to many of the questions put forth in these resolutions, and in order to properly present the case some time and study is required. Much of the legislation already on the statutes shows signs of having been hastily prepared without due consideration from all angles that government legislation should receive.

Livestock and Transportation Reports

The work of the livestock and transportation committee is rapidly becoming wider and larger in volume. Much of the detail work has to be done through the head office. No concessions have been accomplished in the past year as to former grievances and the main thing now under consideration is the increase in freight rate. In the past year the renewal of the 25 per cent. reduction in freight on stock and feeder cattle from the Alberta Stock Yards was renewed, including free freight to farmers of all breeding cattle as a result of the endeavors of the association. The special half rates on feed grain which have been allowed to the railroads heretofore at the request of the farmers have been renewed and will be enforced covering the coming crop year. To take advantage of the same members will be required to have a certificate signed by the provincial secretary.

In regard to livestock contracts as covered by resolution at last convention, the committee had as yet been unable to secure a change. The railway people contend that they cannot be expected to amend their contract from time to time in accordance with fluctuations of the livestock market but as the present valuations set by the railways are those of several years ago and have no relations to present values, it is suggested that these valuations be brought up to the present and normal value of stock.

In regard to the increase of hog production, the representatives of the committee took the stand that a guarantee of profit, however small to the packer, without a similar guarantee to the farmer over cost of production was not fair. While it is believed that the greater amount of production would be secured if some kind of guarantee as to prices could be given the producer by the government, the committee disclaimed any intention of making such guarantee a condition of the co-operation of the U.F.A. in the matter. The hearty co-operation of the organization was pledged.

On matters dealing with the handling of livestock at the stock yards, it was reported that an act taking up these various matters was passed at the last session of the Dominion parliament. This act was covered in a recent issue of The Guide. Regulations are now being provided by the Dominion government representatives of the livestock commissioner's office, and these regulations will be submitted at a conference to be called next month.

UNDER THE SHADOW OF WAR

These countries which are neutral are not of great military strength. Some of them have broken off diplomatic relations with Germany.

SALEM BLAND—PROPHET AND BROTHER

It were a shame if he were loved by some
Who fawn upon the wealthy ones of earth,
And, strutting round with pompous voice, express
Their proud disdain of gentleness of birth.
Unknown to them the finely chiseled word,
Prophetic in its insight, fired with love.
Their's is the gospel of the axe and club;
They walk the earth. For them the heavens above
Contain no God of sympathy and love;
But some great magnate with stupendous power.
And when one comes as did the Christ of old,
With word of cheer for street car man and clerk,
For factory drudge or digger of the ditch,
Giving the glad free hand to all who work,
Making the crooked straight, the rough place plain,
So that the workmen cry "He comes again!"
Then as of old they pierce him once again,
Who brought the living word to hungry men.
But prophets never die!
And when the magnates of the church cry out,
"Away with him! We do not know the man!"
Then sweated sons of toil swing ope' the door
Of leadership for him, and in their eyes
The church is damned, and doubly so.

—Rev. J. T. Stephens,
One of Dr. Bland's former students.

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The Deeper Life

II.—Faith the highest and most heroic thing in human life.

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

Faith is the simplest and easiest thing in the spiritual life of man, as it is the bottom and most vital thing. And it is such because God is the greatest need of the soul and because He is near and gracious, yearningly gracious, eager to bless. Faith in the last analysis, faith in its very essence, is just the throwing open of the shutters that the light may enter the expansion of the lungs that they may be filled with air. Faith is just the man's consent to the gracious and omnipotent help of God.

Dr. BLAND

Faith is thus the simplest, the humblest, the least assuming, the most self-renouncing act of which the soul is capable. It is at the same time the highest and most heroic. It is not too much to say that every high and heroic deed men have ever done was done in faith, that the whole higher life of men is inspired by faith. One could not, of course, make this high claim for everything that has been called faith. Faith is sometimes identified with the acceptance of theological opinions on the authority of antiquity or of great names. These opinions may or may not be correct. They may be bound up with really vital beliefs or they may not. But they are certainly in large disagreement with each other and cannot be all correct, and when they are authoritatively presented for acceptance the mental act that is required is not faith in the sense for which any high claim ought to be made. It is not faith in the sense in which Jesus used it or the apostles. It is not a vital thing at all or a noble or brave thing, but the very reverse, a spiritless, a stupefying, a degrading thing.

Submission can never be lawfully asked of the intellect. God never asks it. Man has no right. No man can ever be lawfully required to believe anything. He can believe nothing but what seems to him believable, and he cannot but believe that whether he is required to or not, whether he wishes to or not, whether it is in his interest to believe it or in the teeth of it. The act by which any man assents to statements which he has not been able to verify or which do not intrinsically commend themselves to him is not faith but unreasoning credulity or prudential policy or cowardly submission, or at best mental indolence. There is nothing high or great or fruitful in such an attitude but the reverse.

Creeds, shorter or longer, are unquestionably implicit in the Christian feeling regarding God and life and the world as there are intellectual implications and inferences and pre-suppositions bound up with any kind of feeling. There is a whole philosophy of life in solution of a man's feeling about an aching tooth, still more so in his affection for his child. To draw out the implications involved in the Christian attitude and to harmonize them with the general conception of the world will always be a right and often a duty and always a task to which the philosophic intellect will feel itself impelled. One can not adore the Lord Jesus Christ without forming some intellectual conception however vague of who He is and what are His relations to God and the world and human history. But the results of such analysis, no matter who makes it, are nothing more than helpful suggestions to be received by no one except so far as they seem to him reasonable.

The faith concerning which it may be affirmed that it is the highest and most heroic and most inspiring act of which the human soul is capable is a vastly different thing from assenting to propositions because commanded to do so. Believing and assenting, though perhaps not wholly inappropriate are very poor and misleading terms to use in connection with faith. Faith is a matter of the heart and will and quite secondary of the understanding.

Perhaps nowhere is there a nobler exposition of true faith than in that great roll call of Hebrew heroes, the eleventh chapter of that great sermon which we call the epistle to the Hebrews, the author and destination and date of which are all unknown. There faith is set forth as the inspiration of all the heroic figures of Hebrew history. A series of pictures is flashed on the screen—Noah building his huge ship far from the sea amid the jeers of the crowd; Abraham journeying out into strange lands in the visionary hope of an inheritance; Moses turning away from the splendor and luxury of a Court to lead a mob of slaves to a land of freedom; men battling with overwhelming hosts, hiding in deserts and mountain caves; dying in torure chambers; and the impulse and support of all this splendor of courage and sacrifice just faith. "By faith the elders obtained a good report."

Now when we look closely into these records and try to discover what makes them so luminous and inspiring I think we find that it is the element of venture, of risk. These men and women were not, so to speak, betting on a certainty. They were taking chances. They were not sure of a happy result. Abraham was not sure of an inheritance, nor Moses of reaching the promised land. Some, indeed, foresaw as most probable loss, suffering and cruel death. But they saw their duty "a dead sure thing." At any cost that must be done. And that is faith. Faith does not foresee success or reward. What faith does see is that—

"Because right is right to follow right
Were wisdom, in the scorn of consequence."

Thus we see that certainty makes faith impossible. Faith is essentially the taking of a risk. Caution and prudence have a very minor part to play where faith is concerned. And caution and prudence cannot be called distinctively Christian virtues. Christianity exalts the spirit of adventure and puts caution and prudence in a very low place—the place they have in the soldiers life, a place no doubt, but not a high one. The Christian life is essentially soldierly and perhaps the secret of all that is unsatisfactory and ineffective in the Church life of today is just that there is far too little of the soldier's spirit.

Christianity, indeed, has a real kinship with speculation and even with gambling. The perennial fascination of gambling like every other evil thing, has in it a divine element. It is the taking chances which is part of the deadly charm. The human spirit refuses safety and certainty and is lured by uncertainty and risk. The gambler's spirit, purged of selfishness and greed, is deeply Christian.

Opening the heart to God means opening the life to adventure and excitement and risk, and the yearning for these things is just part of the inextinguishable yearning for God.

There is a phrase often heard of late and which is susceptible of many meanings, not all of them good, but which in its finest and perhaps its original meaning is deeply wise and noble and intensely Christian, that "he who would live rightly must live dangerously."

Some Books Worth While

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

AMBASSADOR GERARD
Author of "My Four Years in Germany"

This book by James W. Gerard, who was the American Ambassador in Berlin from 1913, until the United States entered the war, contains full account of Mr. Gerard's experiences during his stay among the Teutons, and it will undoubtedly remain one of the most important documents bearing on the war written by an American. In "My Four Years in Germany" ($2.20) Mr. Gerard gives to the world the text of the letter written by the Kaiser to President Wilson during the first days of the war, in which the German Emperor gave away the fact that the Allies believed, even though the Teutons denied it, namely, that the attack on Belgium was part of the German strategic plan. This letter has been largely quoted as an important piece of evidence in the trial of Germany before the bar of civilization, and for that reason it is the outstanding document in the book. There are many other interesting chapters in the volume, some giving facts and others offering opinions.

The character of Mr. Gerard as shown by his writings, gives added weight to all he says. He is apparently a man with an iron nerve. Always calm and cool, he speaks in a judicious manner even in regard to the things about which he feels most strongly. He does not consider it necessary to prove himself democratic by being blatant about his Americanism, but he has the simple tastes of the true democrat. He evidently earned for himself the respect of the German warlords, both by his speeches and by his silences. It was, thanks to him, that the harsh treatment of the British prisoners of war was moderated. He tells of his struggles to force the Teuton prison camp commandants to become more humane. He has good words to say for a number of individuals, and believes that Bethmann-Hollweg, for example, is "at heart a Liberal," but he evidently loathes the entire system by which the nation has been molded.

In the first chapter of the book, which deseribes Mr. Gerard's experiences in Germany before August, 1914, he tells his opinion of how the warlords brought on the struggle during that year. He is not one of those who believe that the war was inevitable. In short he thinks that the Junkers precipitated the trouble because they knew that, if they waited much longer, they would be unable to use the war machine so carefully created. The Socialists and the Democrats of the Empire were growing bolder and showed signs of bidding defiance to the rulers. Autocracy decided that the time had arrived for a little blood-letting to delay the day of reckoning between the masses and the men in control. The Kaiser had to make his bid for world domination before it was too late. They expected an early victory in the war, just as they later expected an early victory in the submarine campaign.

A full account of the diplomatic relations between Mr. Gerard and the German Government is given, and the Teutons do not appear in a very favorable light.

It would be impossible to complete a review of this intensely interesting book without quoting his tribute to the British. After reviewing the situation during the first days of the war he comes to the following vital conclusion: "It was the entry of England into the war, in defence of the rights of small nations, in defence of the guaranteed neutrality of Belgium, which saved the world from the harsh dominion of the conquest-hungry Prussians."

"HAROLD, THE LAST OF THE SAXON KINGS"
By Lord Lytton.

This is a tragic history of Harold's fall and contains elaborate descriptions of the battles of Stamford Bridge, Hastings and of English life in the Eleventh century. It is accurate historically, and not beyond the comprehension of children.

Harold (55 cts.) is a novel in which the greatest amount of dramatic effect is produced at the least expense of historic truth. In Harold himself the author has attempted to portray out of the ideal of the pure Saxon character such as it was then, with its large qualities undeveloped, although marked already by patient endurance and love of the justice and freedom—the manly sense of duty, the practical purpose and courageous will, which, defying all conquest and steadfast in all peril, was ordained to achieve so vast an influence over the destinies of the world.

It is a long way from King Harold to General Haig in time, but not in spirit, and the reader, on turning the last page of the Saxon novel, will have a clearer and more intimate acquaintance with those ideals which have been and still are the source of the strength and the nobility of the British nation. Lovers of democracy will find it interesting and profitable to trace the attributes of liberty and justice, as well as the sovereignty of the people, to their Anglo-Saxon fountain heads.

THE INDIAN DRUM
By Wm. MacHarg and Edwin Balmer.

Detective stories are all too frequently wrapped in a muddle of irrelevant detail lest the reader guess the solution too soon; or else they are written on the assumption that a thrilling plot precludes a smooth style. It is, therefore, a double pleasure to find a right little, tight little mystery, presented without any unnecessary tangles and solved in a sufficiently plausible manner. The authors of "The Indian Drum" ($1.50) have enjoyed previous successes in this field, and those who have a taste for this kind of excitement will find their latest tale a fascinating one.

The drum is the curious booming sound heard on Lake Michigan whenever a man drowns. The mystery centres around the fact that when the steel freighter "Miwaka" went down with twenty-five souls on board the drum sounded only twenty-four times. Who the survivor was, how his companions met their death, and why he was saved, are all questions for the story to answer. His appearance in Chicago many years later is intimately connected with the disappearance of the half-sane man who is said to be his father, following a quarrel with a business partner. The relation between these three men, and quickening influence of the attraction which one girl exercises over two of them, are the chief sources of interest. The tale is clearly and pleasantly told, the characters acceptably real, and the solution eminently satisfactory.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC

In no other volume can so much information about Canada be found in so small a space as in The Canadian Almanac ($1.65), now issued for the 71st time. It grows bigger, better and more useful every year. The present edition contains all the usual information, such as the complete customs tariff, banks and branches with names of managers, new Income War Tax Act, patents and copyrights in Canada, new Military Service Act, and complete list of post offices, newspapers, clergy, barristers and solicitors, titled Canadians and educational institutions. All this information is arranged in clear and handy form, and has been made into a handsome book, worthy of a place on any library table.

NOTE.—The books reviewed above may be obtained from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide upon receipt of the price mentioned in brackets after each title.

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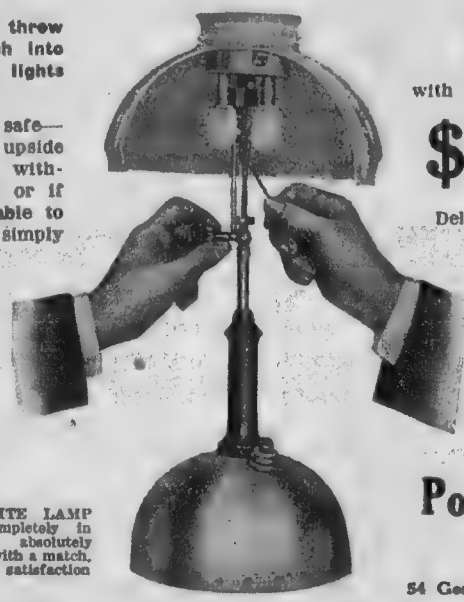

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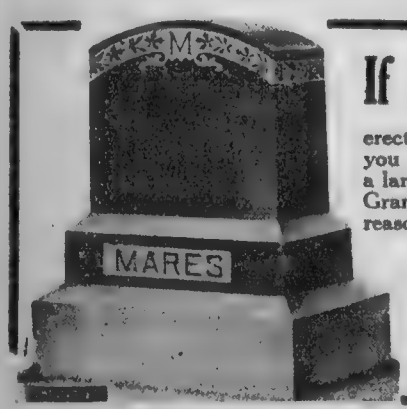

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The Seven Skippers of the "London Lass"

Continued from Page 8

nothin' but trees and gable ends so long as I have you'd realize what an appetite I've got for a sight at something with riggin' on it, if it ain't nothin' but a gunlow."

They accompanied him with alacrity.

On the way down Commercial Wharf that stretched its warehouse-laden length into the bay, a group of hurrying men nearly bumped into them. The men carried their dunnage bags and were evidently just off some craft. Cap'n Cole recognized one of them, an elderly man with a querulous face, and accosted him.

The man set down his bag, and the sailors followed suit.

The elderly man was plainly full of his subject and ready to talk at the first suggestion of a question as to what this departure meant.

"He's mate of the London Lass out there," explained Cap'n Cole. "Mr. Scriminger, gents."

" 'E'll call it desertion, that's what 'e will," stated Mr. Scriminger. "But Hi don't care what 'e calls it—Hi and these men, 'ere. Hi'll stand with 'im. Hi told 'im and 'e wouldn't 'arken to me. Now, blawst 'is bloomin' tripes, 'e can look arfter 'imself."

"So says we all," announced the men in uneven chorus.

"It must be grub troubles, mate, seein' that you're leavin' along with the tar heels," sagely remarked Cap'n Cole, folding his hands upon his ample front.

"Grub troubles it are," corroborated a white-faced man who was plainly the cook. "Every biskit has got enough things in it so that it will dance a jig if you'll whistle a tune. As to the rest of the grub, I'm too polite to tell all that ails it. And I'm tryin' to forget it."

"We've left 'im halone with hit," said Mr. Scriminger. "Mebbe 'e'll sail without a crew. Hif the grub can hunderstand horders hit's strong enough to 'oist 'er sails for 'im."

Then, on plea that they were hurrying to catch a train, Mr. Scriminger marshalled his little troop and started off up the wharf at a brisk pace.

"He's probably pretty close on their heels," suggested Cap'n Cook, gazing toward the sea end of the wharf. "I've heard of him before. He's Cap'n Lunn Tackaberry, and he hails from St. John. Brig the London Lass. Them Bluenosers generally carries grub that they've bought second hand from a buzzards' roost, but I've heard that the Lass gets it nearer to the hoof and closer to the horn than any of the rest of the Province fleet."

"I always fed comf'tably well 'board ship," said Cap'n Sproul, "even if I did hate to see Portygees destroy good vittles. I've heard of old Tackaberry, too. And if what I hear is so I don't blame the men. Is that him?"

A tall, scrawny man was coming hurriedly up the wharf. He flung his arms about as he walked. He had little eyes above the high cheek bones, and, when he came up to them, glanced from one to the other without cordiality.

"Left you, have they, cap'n?" inquired Cap'n Tewksbury. His tone did not indicate commiseration.

"Let 'em go," snapped the St. John man. "I don't want the likes of those skedaddlers aboard my vessel. I'll go to the shippin' office and get new men, and I'll post those fellows so that it will be a long day before they get another berth."

"They was talkin' of takin' a train," stated Cap'n Tewksbury. "I guess you can't bother them much. Well, I wish you luck, cap'n, but men is skerce along the beach here now."

"I can always find men for my vessel," returned the skipper of the Englisher, striding away.

"I'll bet ye sarsaparilla for the crowd that he don't hire a sailor in this port," offered Cap'n Cole. A grin split his broad face. "He'll have to change the name of that brig and put on false whiskers if he finds a crew here. He may be able to fool Islandmen and Scotiamen, but he can't fool Yankees. And to make sure that he don't shenanigan any good men that

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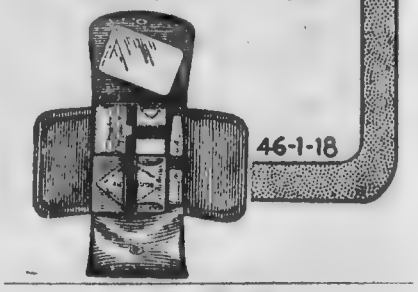

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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need honest grub for an honest day's work, let's follow along behind and pass the tip when it's needed. If he's held up here a while it may teach him a lesson on the grub question. He needs it."

Cap'n Tackaberry was not finding satisfaction at the commissioner's office. Men were not available. Those with whom he talked inquired the name of the vessel and growled something and slunk away. The loafers about the door when he came out appeared to have still more definite information regarding his wants and his plight, and returned gruff negatives when he asked if they wanted to hire. One man was bold enough to add to his refusal the inquiry of whether it was true that biscuits occasionally got away on the lass and jumped overboard and swam ashore.

The seven old shipmasters were standing off at one side, with appearance of innocence so bland that no one would have been deceived except the excited Cap'n Tackaberry. He made up to them with his troubles.

"And I only want a crew that will work my vessel from here to St. John where I can hire real men," he declared. "I wouldn't have Yankees, anyway. They're always thinkin' of what they have to eat in this bloomin' country."

"Well, I for one think about it three times a day," confessed Cap'n Sproul, and he added tartly: "But some grub I've heard about in my time would take my thoughts off'm eating mighty sudden."

"Nothin' meant personal by that remark," is there?" demanded Cap'n Tackaberry.

"Not unless remarks made by you was personal. If so, then mine can be applied to fit."

"Say, look here, gents," broke in Cap'n Cook, noting that the situation was getting a bit strained, "something has just occurred to me. It come in a flash, as you might say. Here's a brother skipper in trouble. Vessel is out there light, and he wants her worked to St. John, where he can get a crew that—that will fit his wants, so to speak. Now, you listen to me. Now, here's seven of us, all sea captains, with time hangin' kind of heavy, and no weather to be afraid of outside right now in the middle of the summer. Let's lend a hand and work Cap'n Tackaberry's brig acrost for him. It's only a few days, and will make a nice little excursion. And it will be quite a novelty—seven shipmasters goin' before the mast. I'm ready for just such a lark."

For a little while the veterans looked at each other, and then their eyes began slowly to kindle. The hankering for one more toss at sea under canvas came upon them. That queer spirit of comradeship that sends the mass into adventure that the individual would shrink from, obsessed them.

"We'll go," said one after the other hesitatingly. "We'll go," they declared more boldly. Then one or two slapped their thighs and one or two shook hands on it. "We'll go," they pledged in chorus.

"Providin'," broke in Cap'n Cook, "that—and this ain't makin' any reflections on anything or anybody, but is just for compliment to us, seein' that we propose to go free and willin' and for nothin' so far as wages are concerned—providin', I say, that Cap'n Tackaberry goes around to the best market here with us and lets us pick out pantry stuff enough for the trip and pays for it. We go as his guests and do the work before the mast, and he entertains us as shipmasters ought to be entertained. It's a fair standoff, that's all it is. Cap'n, it's up to you!"

Cap'n Tackaberry was still regarding Cap'n Sproul with disfavor.

"I suppose I am obliged to accept that offer," he said, "but I don't like certain remarks that have been made. I shall be glad to entertain you aboard my vessel for the trip, but there's one man here that doesn't seem to be as much of a gentleman as the rest of you are. And six are enough to work the brig."

Continued Next Week

USE THIS COUPON

Name .....
Address .....

Messrs. Winnipeg Piano Co. 333 Portage Ave. Winnipeg.

Gentlemen: You might send me your New Edison Amberola Catalogue and detailed particulars regarding terms of payment, etc., as advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide, February 6, 1918.

You Can Still Buy The Famous

New Edison Amberola

At Rock Bottom Prices on the Same Easy Terms

Bigger each month is the demand for this greatest invention of a great inventor—the Amberola that has brought the world's best music into thousands of farm homes—music for dancing, patriotic and sacred music, humorous stories and entertainment that has made life much brighter in many a home outside the larger cities. Your family need the musical education that Mr. Edison's great invention makes possible.

$7.00 Cash Sends this Amberola to you Complete with 10 Selections

Think just what the possession of one of these great entertainers means in your home. Think of the added hours of pleasure and enjoyment—and for so little money. Oldandyoung alike will appreciate the instrumental and vocal music that the Amberola makes possible in your home.

Why buy an unknown and inferior make of instrument when you can purchase an EDISON at these prices?

This is a Straight Business Proposition

Made by Western Canada's largest Music House. A brand new instrument to every purchaser—not one that has been repeatedly sent out on the "trial offer" system. A small cash payment and the balance of $49.50 at $5.00 monthly, or quarterly, half-yearly or Fall payments arranged with larger deposits.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION and the safe delivery of your instrument at the same prices obtainable anywhere in Canada.

Other Styles at Different Prices

No expense has been spared to make the New Edison instruments the finest that money can buy. You know what the name Edison means on a product. It is the same as "Steinway" on Pianos.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR CATALOGS

TWO OTHER STYLES (With 10 Records Each)
on which half cash and balance next Fall will be accepted.

Model 50 $88.50 | **Model 75** A Full Upright Cabinet Model $121.50

USE THE COUPON ABOVE

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

333 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG

Direct Factory Representatives

Steinway, Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Chickering, Haines, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Doherty, Canada and Lesage Pianos
Edison, Columbia, Euphonolian and Phonola Phonographs

Saskatchewan

Continued from Page 14

dividual causing lien notes or chattel mortgages to be registered shall be compelled, under penalty, to have such registration discharged within fifteen days after payment has been received.

Victory Bonds Endorsed

Resolved, that this association recommends to our members and to all Saskatchewan farmers the purchase of Victory Bonds to the full extent of their power. We think that all who can possibly spare any money from the necessary work of production should help to finance the Empire in its hour of need.

During the course of the convention Mr. Rooke gave an outline of his work during the past year, and H. H. McKinney explained the work of the organization department, dealing with the scheme to increase the efficiency of the locals, based on the Canadian Standard Efficiency Test, and urged all present to help in the work of increasing the membership of the locals, and making the whole organization more efficient for the work that is before it.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Is the big link between few eggs and a full basket.

It Increases the Egg Yield

Feed Royal Purple Poultry Specific to your fowls daily in a hot or cold mash. It will keep your hens active and healthy by assisting them digest and assimilate the food eaten.

If you feed our Poultry Specific according to directions to fowls which are properly housed you will get nearly as many eggs during the winter months as you ordinarily get in the summer. It will pay for itself many times over. Read the following letter from Robt. Cameron, Hensall, Ont.

"I have been using your Royal Purple Poultry Specific for the past year and it pays for itself many times over in the extra production of eggs, and it makes my hens lay in the winter when the price of eggs is high."

Sold in large and small packages.

80 PAGE BOOK SENT FREE

Send for this valuable book which describes the common diseases of poultry and stock. It tells how to build and remodel poultry houses and how to raise calves without milk. Write for a copy now.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. Ltd., London, Canada

47

SOMETHING TO CROW ABOUT! BURNS' POULTRY FOODS AND BURNS' DIGESTER

Tankage enables you to get the very last dollar out of hog and poultry raising.
BURNS' IDEAL POULTRY FOOD, BURNS' POULTRY BONE, BURNS' DIGESTER TANKAGE. WRITE US FOR LITERATURE

P. BURNS & CO. Limited VANCOUVER, CALGARY, EDMONTON

Sure Death to Insects

Perfectly Harmless to You

YOU can kill all the insects on your squash, pumpkin and melon vines, cabbage plants, rose and currant bushes—and rid your Poultry, Cows, Horses and Hogs of lice and mites with

Pratts Powdered Lice Killer

It is a good disinfectant and, though perfectly harmless to people, fowls and animals, it is certain death to all such pests as lice and other insects. It drives out moths and bugs from closets, carpets and clothing, destroys fleas on dogs, cats and other animals, and frees plants and vines from destructive insects.

Sold in sifter-top cans, 25c. and 50c., at your Dealer's.

Money Back if Not Satisfied.

Write TO-DAY for Pratts New Book "Poultry Wrinkles." It's FREE.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada Limited

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The New Jumbo Cleaner and Grader

A moderate priced machine. Guaranteed to absolutely Clean and Grade Grain of all kinds. A Combination Cleaner, Grader, Pea and Cockle Mill all in one. Cleans Oats from Wheat, Sucootash, Barley, Rye, Flax, Grass Seeds, etc. Imperial Smut Machine. All direct to you from Factory at a saving. Write today. Full information Free.

Minneapolis Separator Co., 312 Erie St. Minneapolis, Minn.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Co-operation in Minnesota

Continued from Page 7

in a good many cases the absence of competition enables the local buyer to get stock for less than it is worth and to take undue profit. The farmer who wants to sell animals at a given time may find only one buyer bidding at that time.

The business of the co-operative livestock shipping association is simple as carried on in Minnesota. Virtually no capital is required as no plant is necessary. The association does not itself buy livestock but merely acts as an agent for assembling and shipping animals. The operating expenses are low and no elabarate system of accounts or organization for the conduct of the business is necessary.

The amounts paid to managers of associations are materially lower than the customary margin obtained by local buyers, that is, the margin between the price paid to the farmer and the price received at the central market. It is commonly stated that the country buyer expects to make approximately $75.00 per car to cover his local expenses and profit. Compensation to managers of co-operative associations varies considerably, but seems to average scarcely more than $15.00 per car.

Broadly speaking, however, the savings of co-operative shipping associations are approximately measured by the difference between the compensation paid to their managers and the net margins obtained by other buyers. The co-operative association pays the same freight rates and the same commissions at the stockyards, and in general incurs the same expenses away from the home town as the country buyer. A large number of them centralize their shipments to one commission firm and thus seem to ensure to themselves higher prices and safer treatment than if they all shipped promiscuously.

As nearly as can be ascertained the number of active livestock shipping associations has increased within three years, and the volume of business has also increased tremendously. At the commencement of this year there were about 400 livestock shipping associations. These associations are principally in the southern part of the state, where, of course, more breeding is done than in the northern part, which is more or less devoted to grain raising and to the dairy industry in the timber country.

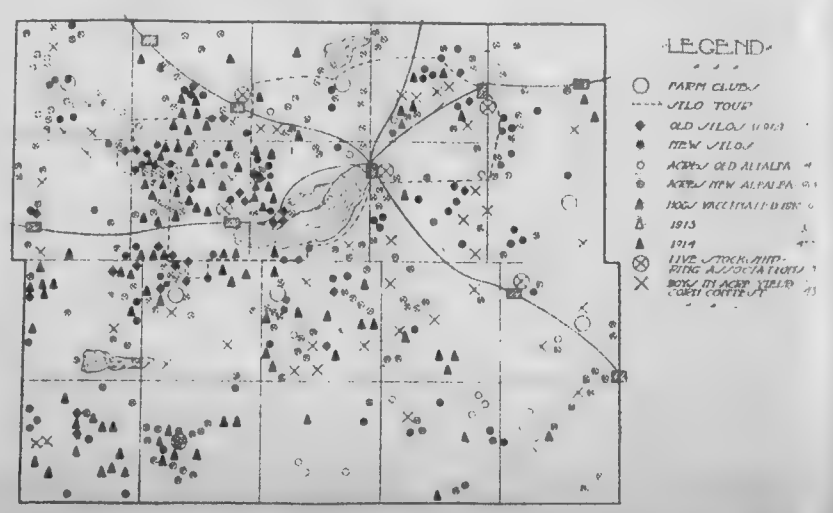
At the present time a very large proportion of the cattle and hogs that are produced in the state of Minnesota are sold through these co-operative stock marketing associations, and it is only a question of time, so successful have they been, when they will embrace the whole stock marketing activities of the state.

Co-operative Creameries

Minnesota is one of the greatest dairy states in the union; in fact, it compares very favorably in this respect with either Ireland or Denmark, both in the quantity and quality of its dairy products. There was made in the state of Minnesota last year over 150,000,000 pounds of butter. The average number of cows for each co-operative creamery was in 1914, 835, and the total receipts for that year averaged $33,000. These figures are considerably increased for last year, but I was not able to obtain them. In the running expense per pound of butter made, the co-operative creameries made a more favorable showing than what they call the proprietary creameries and the centralizer creameries, the cost being 0.11 cent less per pound of butter than that of the proprietary creamery and 0.19 cent less than that of the centralizers. It will be observed that the cost of manufacturing is highest for the centralizers. The advantage gained by the centralizers through a more efficient utilization of equipment because of their large output is outweighed by the cost of maintaining receiving stations and transporting the raw material long distances, weaknesses peculiar to this type of organization.

According to the United States census of 1910, the cheese industry in Minnesota declined between 1890 and 1910, the production in 1910 being only 27 per cent. of that in 1890. More recent figures, however, point toward a revival of this industry. The reports of the Minnesota State Dairy and Food Department show an increase of 24 per cent. between 1910 and 1914. Production of butter, on the other hand, shows a steady growth for the last 25 years. Although the increase in recent years has not been so great as in earlier years,

Food Conservation being demonstrated to the boys and girls in Wilkin, Minn., by the County Agent.



yet in the last decade the output more than doubled.

One of the most important factors in the improvement of agriculture in the state of Minnesota, and in fact, all over the United States, as I am informed, is the gradual introduction of county agent work. This movement, which is fostered and financially aided by the federal government at Washington, by the state of Minnesota and by the county organizations, is gradually spreading itself all over the United States, and is accomplishing wonders in connection with all rural activities, both social and material. It co-ordinates with all other activities.

The federal government provides $1,800 towards a county agent for each county. The county itself is authorized by the legislature of Minnesota to contribute $1,000 towards the expense of the county agent. Before a county agent is appointed in any county, there must be at least 50 farmers formed into an organization to help carry on the work. About one half of the state of Minnesota is now covered by county agents.

The county agent and farm bureau work in the state of Minnesota is carried on under the direction of the Agricultural College, and more directly under the direction of Dean R. W. Thatcher of the college.

Some difficulty has been experienced in securing suitable men for county agent work, as these men have to be of very high class, peculiarly suited for this work.

A statement of the activities of the Farm Bureau, under which each county agent operates, is as follows:—

"The object of the Farm Bureau is to study the problems right at home, the problems of the county, the community, the farm and the farm home; that from such study there may be secured better homes; better returns from the soil without robbing that soil; better returns from livestock; increased products of every element of our resources without depleting the value of these resources. We want our children to enjoy their homes and to become so interested in them that they will not be drawn away from their homes into the cities. We must make our homes attractive and permanent. We must reach out our hands to our neighbors to accomplish these things, for we need their help to diversify our activities and secure co-operation for the economical and profitable development of our labors. We shall need to depend on each other and help each other. We shall find that co-operation pays. We shall find that by working together we can immensely develop our community life, and all desirable things entering into a perfect community life. A community should consist of all persons in it who are performing some useful service. Community work is the work of the County Farm Bureau, to help local organizations with their local problems which covers many lines of interest and opportunity for improvement, such as soil improvement, good roads, drainage, livestock improvement, etc. These local problems are so large as to require county co-operation to deal with them, and this the Farm Bureau is designed to provide."

His Salary and Cost to County

The county agent usually receives from $2,000 to $2,500 salary, and is sometimes provided with an assistant. He is encouraged to own and operate a car and receive mileage fees of seven cents for that purpose. His expenses are paid when he is away from headquarters. The cost of a county agent is usually about as follows:

Salary	$2,000
Mileage	350
Stenographer	400
(The county agent usually has his office with someone else and shares the time of the stenographer.)	
Telephone	75
Subsistence when away from headquarters	75
Printing	75
Fixtures for first year	150
Miscellaneous	100

making a total of from $3,500 to $4,000. This is made up by federal grant of $1,800 as above, county grant of $1,000 and the membership fees of $2.00 per year of the farmers. The system is adopted of receiving post-dated checks from the farmers for two years' subscription. This is on the same principle as the checks received from subscribers of the Victory Loan, so that two trips would not have to be made. It is found that there is very little difficulty when the matter is put before the farmers to subscribe to the Farm Bureau, and to get them to take a deep interest in the work of the county agent.

One of the most important of all activities of the county agents at the present time is to see that there is no disloyalty to the country in this time of its great peril. An organization extends all over the state which is comprehensive, embracing loyal men and women, who report any cases of expressed disloyalty to the nation at the present time. An experienced man is sent to deal with any cases of this kind. The usual method is to have a prominent attorney in the nearest town, phone out or write to this man and ask him to come in. The agent, who is usually a federal official belonging to the Secret Service Department, invites this man in, has a chat with him, offers him a cigar, asks about how long he has been in the country, and about his family, how he is doing, and then asks him why he said said so-and-so; asks him if he wants to disgrace his family, and puts the matter up very gently and very firmly to him that if the thing occurs again he will be punished by a long term of imprisonment. In fact, there have been cases where a severe penalty and imprisonment has been inflicted. Public sentiment in this state, at the present time, is such that no symptom of disloyalty is allowed to expand or grow.

May not this war unlock the great storehouses of opportunity and may it not unlock something vastly more necessary to the continued advancement of our land. May it not unlock the tight minds of the people to see that by co-operation we all may have plenty, to see that by a proper system of productivity, we may all be happy and that pauperism may be swept away from the earth as well as the misunderstandings of our people and the people yet to come.

THIS ENGINE WILL COST YOU NOTHING

GILSON

Just try a Gilson Grinding Outfit on your new free-trial plan, and you will wonder how you ever got along without it. Your farm is not complete without this outfit. You'll be surprised how quickly a Gilson outfit on your farm will pay for itself.

The simple, powerful Gilson Engine - dominant in quality and service, is made in Canada, and distributed direct by the manufacturers. 25% to 50% surplus power over rating. Made in all sizes for all purposes.

Write us TO-DAY for particulars of this "Help the Allies" Grinding Outfit and special proposition. 47A

GILSON MFG. CO. LTD Dept. A WINNIPEG, MAN.

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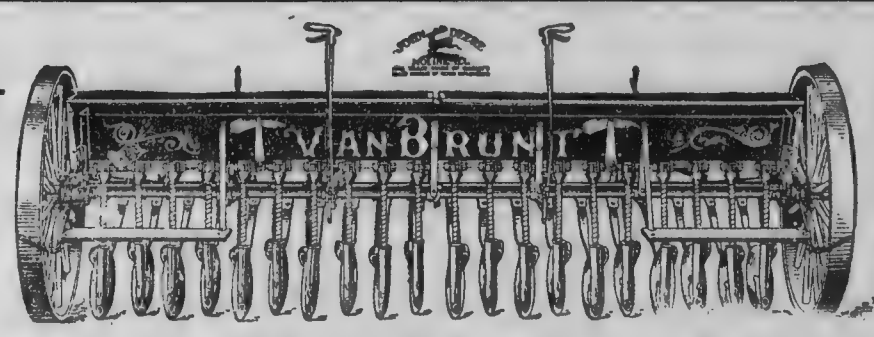
VAN BRUNT DRILLS have made their way by the way they are made.



VAN BRUNT Low Down Press Drills for 1918. Latest Improved.

VAN BRUNT DRILLS

SINGLE OR DOUBLE DISC OR SHOE

What the Farmer Wants In a Drill

1st—Adjustable force feeds that are accurate, providing an even discharge, no bunching, for all kinds of grain.

2nd—Furrow openers that make a proper seed bed, uniform depth, depositing every seed on the bottom and work in any kind of soil that can be seeded.

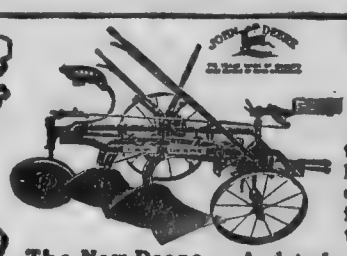
3rd—Light draft, light in weight without the sacrifice of strength.

4th—Long life with small repair bills.

By the above Standard we ask you to judge the Van Brunt Drill

There is only one Van Brunt Drill and it is manufactured by the John Deere Plow Co. Beware of imitations.

If you are in need of anything for the farm, see our nearest agent or write us direct.



New Deere Light Draft Gang Plow

For twenty years the New Deere Gang has had the good opinion of enough farmers to make it the one best seller—

The New Deere Gang is the most widely used plow of its type.

It is light draft, durable and is equipped with John Deere bottoms, known all over the world for superior work, easy scouring and light pulling qualities. It cuts and turns full width of furrow.

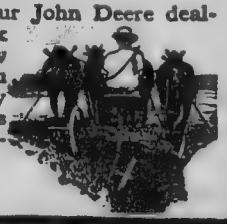
A simple, practical foot lift and auxiliary hand lift lever—easy to raise bottoms out of the ground.

John Deere Quick Detachable Shares—great labor and time savers. Share can be taken off easily, only one nut to remove.

And, today, it is the same plow it was twenty years ago, with the usual minor refinements added.

Correct in design, always representing the highest development of the plow-maker's art, the New Deere Gang is a leader, and has been every single year for twenty years.

Go to your John Deere dealer's and look this plow over—you will readily see why it is such a popular plow.



We carry a full line of Agricultural Implements

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton Lethbridge

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

THE NEXT OF KIN

At the convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta, held a couple of weeks ago in Calgary, Mrs. Girvett, president of the Next of Kin Association, gave a short but instructive address. Her desire in speaking to the United Farm Women was to place before them the aims and objects of the association and to briefly outline a scheme that is now occupying their attention. The association is composed of the near relatives of the men at the front. It was formed primarily to look after the interests of those at home. Mrs. Girvett's address showed how faithfully the association is discharging its trust to those overseas.

The Calgary association is several hundreds strong. Among the number are many women who might be spared from city life to assist in various ways on the farm. The association realizes strongly Canada's responsibility in providing the world with food, and wishes to lend its efforts in assistance. A commendable point in their desire to help in production is that they are willing and desirous to do the less spectacular part. Not that the part they are willing to do is less important, but hitherto it has been shoved into the background of national service. In a word, they want the government to provide for them short courses in the agricultural colleges to fit them to go to the farms to assist the farmers' wives. I was particularly pleased to note their emphasis on the importance of training for the work. I consider that one step augurs well for the success of the scheme. It is only by careful and scientific planning and management that a maximum of result will be realized. There is one possible arrangement to everything by which a maximum result is obtained. Every other arrangement means waste at some point. One person commented in my hearing that they would be of far more value to the farm women if the farm women were allowed to train them. That cannot be so in the vast majority of cases. Most women were trained in their mother's kitchen, where scientific house-keeping was unknown. They do things in certain ways because their mothers did and it serves the purpose. Indeed, even today it is the unusual thing to find a woman trained to be a housekeeper. The trained women are still teaching domestic science in public schools. Scientific training in house-keeping is only valuable to the degree in which it produces the maximum of result with the minimum of effort. Again, farm women are poor teachers. They start off bravely enough, but before long, because for so long their own capabilities for work have been almost superhuman, they give up, thinking it much easier to do the thing themselves than to bother teaching someone else. It is impossible for them to grasp the immensity of the ignorance and to bear with it through its training. A fair division of labor between the farm woman and her employee is absolutely necessary. But it is hard to make the division and much harder to abide by it when made.

But there is another point, and it is one which particularly appeals to us wage-earning women. Since women first entered the wage-earning world in competition with men, they have been obliged to accept a lower wage. I fancy that the first women were so glad to be accepted that the matter of salary was not considered a moral obligation to those wage-earners who were to follow. At any rate here we are, after many scores of years of wage-earning, still accepting lower wages than men for the same work. We protest to each other, but the fact remains that we accept the lower wage. The war has thrown the labor of hundreds of thousands of women on the market. We are cheaper labor than men. We are being eagerly picked up by employers because we can do as good work at a much smaller salary. If there could be any possibility of our retiring at the end of the war from lucrative labor, it might not be a situation for alarm. But we have entered industry to remain in it. If we do not now take a step to safeguard our rights in regard to salary for work done, the problem can only grow in seriousness. This may seem apart from the subject but it isn't. Last year the farm laborers received a salary hovering around $60 as an average. The helper for the farmer's wife received a salary of perhaps $25. If anything she filled a larger place in national service than did the farm laborer. She helped the farmer's wife, who was thus given a better opportunity to care for her children, which everyone admits is the greatest asset of a country. She worked just as many hours as a laborer. She worked just as hard during those hours. She made it possible for the farmer to employ men to help increase production. Her place in national service could not be less than that of the laborer. Only a woman who was accustomed to farm-house work could have received $25 a month. An unskilled woman would have received much less. When the employee had become worth $25 a month, you can see how difficult for her to persuade her employer that she had passed her period of training and was worth the average wage. Can you see the chances for exploitation on the part of the farm women (certainly unconsciously) should hundreds of untrained women be thrown on the market for farm work.

The Calgary women are socially and economically right in asking for training. They have as much moral right to training from the government as have their men when they return. It is to be hoped that the government will see their point of view and make training possible for them. I have great hopes that the women organized and trained for farm work and the organized farm women will accept each other at face value and will co-operate in this campaign for greater production. I necessarily have given the wage-earners' point of view. The majority of my readers will probably consider things from the employers' view-point. I shall be glad to know what you have to say on the matter.

MARKING A NEW ERA

On February 7, the legislature of Alberta opens. This coming session of the Alberta legislature marks a new era in the life of Canadian provincial parliaments. Two women will occupy chairs in the House on that opening day. Those women are Mrs. Louise C. McKinney of Claresholm and Miss Roberta Catherine MacAdams, representative of the overseas soldiers. A notable featnre of their position in the house is that neither will be on the conservative side or on the liberal side in thought and sentiment. They are women elected on an independent ticket to represent fairly and wholly the people in their constituencies.

MRS. LOUISE C. McKINNEY, M.L.A. for Claresholm Constituency.

Mrs. McKinney is well-known and beloved in Western Canada and those who know her even remotely know that she will discharge the trust placed in her with fairness and justice. Only the other day in speaking to the United Farm Women of Alberta, Mrs. McKinney said that the new woman was one who wished to be of service to her country. She thinks of politics as housekeeping on a national basis. Civic or provincial and family housekeeping cannot now be separated, for on the life of the one the other depends. She says simply, "I have no wise or brilliant views on politics. I feel that there are things to be done for women and children by women, for when we reach the women we reach the fountain head."

MISS ROBERTA C. MacADAMS, M.L.A. Representative of the Overseas Soldiers.

Miss MacAdams is the daughter of a Canadian newspaper man and is the sister-in-law of Hon. W. J. Hanna, former food controller of Canada. She herself is a trained nurse, a dietician and has held a position as supervisor of household arts in the public and high schools of Edmonton. She was also at one time superintendent of Women's Institutes in Alberta. Miss MacAdams in one of her pre-election speeches assured her men that if she were elected she would look after the interests not only of the soldiers but of their mothers, wives and sweethearts. She is a soldiers' candidate. There were 38,000 troops and 75 nursing sisters in her electorate. She said to an interviewer, "The fighting men and nursing sisters of Alberta did not elect me because I was a woman but because I was a human being whom they could trust to look after their interests in parliament. I am not a politician and no question of party politics arose in the election. In fact I think that every one of the twenty-one candidates in the soldiers' election was nominally at least, independent of political parties. The soldiers and the sisters chose me as their representative exactly as they chose Captain Pearson, who headed the poll. They did not think they were doing anything very startling in voting for a woman. Why should they think so? If they thought about it at all they probably thought it was quite as natural for a woman to be a member of parliament as to be a member of a nursing corps. I regard the election chiefly as a tribute to my uniform and the corps to which I am attached."

With two such women as Miss MacAdams and Mrs. McKinney in the Alberta Legislature at this session when such important measures as the new Department of Health Bill are to come up we may truly look to them to carry those womanly and homely judgments into their discussions and anticipate the power for good they will wield. The thoughts and prayers of every woman in Canada enfold and encompass them in their new venture.

FIRST MANLESS COURT

What was perhaps the most unique court held in the British Empire, and undoubtedly in Canada, was held in Edmonton last week, when Magistrate Emily Murphy presided over a session in the women's court that was composed entirely of women officials.

Magistrate Murphy was on the bench, while the clerk of the court was Mrs. E. McNamara. There were two cases on the docket for hearing. One case was handled by Miss Edith Nave, probation officer, while the other case was presented to her worship by Mrs. M. Chadwick, also a probation officer. These officers were congratulated by the magistrate on their able handling of the cases.

The proceedings, which create a precedent in Edmonton court circles, were also featured by one of the cases dealing with the baby girl who was abandoned in the Hudson's Bay store early in December.

The baby, cooing and laughing, was first passed to the magistrate, who, after fondling it and heaping admiration on the youngster, passed her on to the other women. All expressed their attachment for the little girl, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy the proceedings. She clapped her little hands as if to show that she thoroughly understood the drift of things.

After hearing the case the court ordered that the child be made a ward of the province. There have been about 50 applications from persons desirous of adopting the youngster, who is a handsome child.

The other case dealt with a five-year-old boy who, it was alleged, had been deserted by his father five years ago. The boy was made a ward of the province. It is understood that he will be adopted by his grandmother.

The orderly of the women's police court is Mrs. Ellen Robinson, who for some years was matron for the mounted police at Edmonton.—Free Press Bulletin.

LORD RHONDDA

A message from Lord Rhondda made public by the United States Food Administration concludes with these words: "I view the situation with grave anxiety." The message reads in part:

"I have repeatedly said in public and private that there is no reason for immediate alarm, although there is every reason for strict economy. These statements in some instances have been twisted into a declaration that there is plenty of food in England and France. The food position in this country, and I understand in France also, can without exaggeration be described as critical and anxious. I am now unable to avoid compulsory regulation. I fear it will have to come with long queues of people awaiting in the severe weather in practically every town in England for the daily necessaries of life."

Cable despatches report that compulsory rationing will be started in England immediately, with meats the first commodity to be put under control. Distribution of butter and margarine will be taken in hand next, and other foods will be added as they become scarcer.

A recent cablegram from the French government stated that the wheat crop had been requisitioned and that the bread ration would be cut to allow only seven ounces of bread daily to all persons except the very poor and those doing hard manual labor. In Italy, conditions are not as good, perhaps, as in either England or France.

An officer of the Royal Field Artillery sings the praises of jam: "Money is not much use here where there is little to buy and where a rich country feeds its soldiers well. When I say well fed, I mean bacon, steak, bread and jam every day, varied by bully and 'Machonochie.' I think jam will never have to bow to wheat while there's an army to be fed in the field. It is the staple out here; many a muddy loaf, or a loaf that has had a brush of oil is made eatable by jam. Goodness knows where all the plums and apples come from. The jam comes in tins and tins are useful for making paths. Bread comes in nothing—that's where jam scores; also jam is equivalent to vegetables."

"A carload a month" is the slogan adopted by a group of Toronto men interested in helping to meet the great demand for reading matter from the boys in khaki who are overseas. That is one of the big needs of the lads who are training in England and who are fighting at the front, is evident from the statement of one of the Y.M.C.A. secretaries that at least 100,000 unused magazines should go forward periodically. He says these do much to relieve the strain and monotony of the camp and trench life. It is wise to save weight and expense in shipping to tear off all advertisement sections.

Economy Cakes

It would be a good thing for the cause of the Allies if a large percentage of the women of Canada could spend a few weeks in France and Italy, and have the knowledge of the scarcity of food brought home to them. So many, many people treat the whole matter as mere bluff and regard the Food Control committee as a bunch of gentlemen drawing fat salaries and having a good time generally at Ottawa. Perhaps the committee has not done all it might, we won't discuss that phase of the matter, the main thing is have we and are we doing our share toward saving wheat, beef and bacon for export? When the order was issued to the flour mills to extract a larger percentage from the wheat berry, which means the flour will be slightly brown, some people bought all the white flour they could lay hands on. That certainly is not the patriotic thing to do. I have no doubt we will all wish for white flour many times but if we had been eating war bread as long as the people in the allied countries have we might have cause for complaint.

"Why" one woman said to me not long since, "I never make brown bread, it is such a bother to make," and she was a woman who had the leisure to experiment with these things too. I think experimenting with the new recipes is most fascinating work. It is amazing to what an extent one can substitute dripping or margarine for butter, brown sugar for white and whole wheat, rye or cornmeal for white flour. One is apt to get in a rut in the matter of cooking. Now is a fine time to get out of it. And remember that every ounce counts. Sometimes in making a cake where whole wheat or Graham flour may be substituted for at least a third of the white flour we are tempted to think, "I won't bother about that the amount is so small." But it is the small amounts that are to make up the necessary surplus for our Allies. When letters come from the friends in England telling of waiting in line five and six hours for tea and sugar and then only getting two or three ounces, one realizes just how serious the situation is. France and Italy are even worse off. And whether the civilians have enough or not the soldiers must be fed. They are doing our fighting for us and surely no sacrifice is too great on our part.

SOLDIER'S CAKE

This cake saves all the ingredients we are called upon to save. Perhaps we can concoct a cake that will be an improvement on any of these, if so send along the recipe that others may share it.

1 cup butter substitute	1 cup flour
2 eggs	½ teaspoon salt
2 cups whole wheat flour	¼ teaspoon cloves
2 teaspoons baking powder	1 cup raisins or dates or citrons may be substituted for the currants. Bake in a rather slow oven.
½ teaspoon cinnamon	
1 cup currants	
1 cup brown sugar	
¾ cup milk	

Gingerbread with Whole-Wheat Flour

¼ cup sugar	2 eggs
½ cup shortening	2 cups whole-wheat flour
1 cup molasses	1 teaspoon soda, dissolved in ¼ cup hot water
½ cup milk	
½ teaspoon ginger	
½ teaspoon cinnamon	

Cream sugar and shortening, add the molasses, spices, and eggs; add alternately milk and flour, until one cupful of flour is used. Dissolve soda in very hot water, stir into the mixture, and lastly add another cupful of flour, stir well, pour into a greased baking-pan, and bake slowly for one-half hour.

Oatmeal Macaroons

If you want something really dainty in the way of tea cakes to serve at a party or afternoon tea try these.

¾ teaspoon melted butter	1 egg
¾ cup shredded cocoanut	½ cup sugar
	¾ cups rolled oats
	¼ teaspoon vanilla

Beat the egg until very light, and the sugar and the melted butter the rolled oats, cocoanut and a little salt, flavor with vanilla, drop from teaspoon on buttered pans, or drop a small amount in the bottom of a gem pan and bake slowly for twenty minutes. These need to be thin and crisp.

Red Cross War Cake

2 cups brown sugar	3 cups flour
2 heaping tablespoons lard or butter substitute	2 cups hot water
1 package seeded raisins	1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon	1 teaspoon cloves
	1 teaspoon soda

Mix the sugar, salt, shortening, hot water and raisins together and boil for five minutes. When cold add the spices and soda dissolved in one teaspoon hot water. Add the flour. Bake in a slow oven.

Economical Fruit Cake

Substitute at least one cup of whole wheat or Graham for one cup of the white flour in this recipe. The cake will taste just as good.

½ cup shortening	3 eggs
1 cup brown sugar	3½ cups flour
1 cup molasses	2 rounded teaspoons baking-powder
1 cup seeded raisins	1 teaspoon salt
1 cup currants	1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
½ cup finely cut citron	1 teaspoon ground ginger
1 teaspoonful finely cut lemon peel.	1 teaspoon grated nutmeg
1 tablespoon finely cut orange peel	
1 cup milk	

Cream shortening, molasses and sugar together; add slowly well-beaten eggs and milk. Dust fruit with flour and add to mixture. Sift flour, baking powder, spices and salt into mixture; stir well. Bake in loaf pans 45 to 55 minutes. Be sure to have double paper in bottom of pan. This cake will keep a month or longer if kept in closed cupboard.

Date Cake

Any cake with dates in it is pretty sure to keep moist for some time. Substitute three quarters of a cup of whole wheat or Graham flour for the three-quarters of a cup of white flour in this.

1 egg	1 teaspoon soda
½ cup butter	1 teaspoon cinnamon
¾ teaspoon salt	½ teaspoon clove
1 cup brown sugar	1¾ cups pastry-flour
1 cup sour milk	1 pound dates

Beat the egg, and cream in the butter, salt, and sugar. Mix together the flour, spices, and dates, which should be stoned and shredded. Dissolve the soda in the sour milk, add to the egg-mixture, and beat in the flour. Bake about fifty minutes in a loaf-tin in a moderate oven. This cake will keep moist for some time.

Corn Meal Pound Cake

I have tried this and it is really very good, and has the advantage of calling for only two tablespoons of white flour. This recipe makes quite a large amount. Do not spread the batter over one-half inch in thickness.

3 eggs	2 tablespoons bread-flour
¼ cup white sugar	½ cup milk
¾ cup brown sugar	¼ teaspoon mace
¾ cup butter	1 teaspoon baking-powder
1 cup and 6 tablespoons corn-meal	

Cream butter and sugar, add eggs unbeaten, one at a time, and when well-blended, add the mace, the milk gradually, and the flour, meal, and baking-powder well mixed. Spread the dough ½ inch thick in well-oiled shallow pans and bake about twenty minutes in a moderate oven. Then cut in squares, remove from pans, and sprinkle with powdered sugar. Serve hot or cold.

A Paying Investment All Year Round

The "Favorite" ensures highest possible returns every churning—because it is scientifically made to accomplish this result. *Proof* lies in the fact that it is used by the greatest butter producers all over the world. The *Reason* is the mechanism is so perfect, so smooth, and because it's made of selected oak, which does not chill like glass or crockery.

Maxwell

Favorite Churn

has the unique bow-lever with adjustable handle—moveable to centre, right, or left, as desired. Ask your dealer. 32

MAXWELLS LIMITED, Dept. U, St. Marys, Ont.

Brown Sugar Devil Cake

This cake saves white sugar, one of the things the Allies need.

1 cup brown sugar	¼ cup sour milk
½ cup butter	1 square chocolate
1 egg	½ tablespoon soda
¼ cup sweet milk	¾ cup flour

Boil the sweet milk and chocolate until mooth, add to the sugar and butter slavor.

the Country Cook.

PURITY FLOUR

GOVERNMENT STANDARD

Explanation

WE are enclosing this pamphlet in each bag of Purity Flour (Government Standard) going to the housewives of Canada, giving some explanation with reference to this Standard Flour which the Government has ordered all flour mills in Canada to manufacture on and after January 28th, 1918.

We are obliged, under these new regulations, to manufacture this Standard grade of flour only, but we expect when the war is over that these regulations will be rescinded, and we can commence again the manufacture of our regular high quality Purity Flour.

We might say in connection with this Government Standard Flour, that it is in no sense of the word a War Flour, as it is a pure White flour, being 100% of the flour that is contained in good sound wheat. The new milling regulation, to put it in simple language, means that millers instead of making several grades of flour as previously, are now compelled to put all of the flour that is contained in good milling wheat into one grade. This still gives a good all-purpose flour, but of a slightly more creamy color as compared with our regular high quality Purity Flour.

Suggestions for Baking

With the exception of the creamier color, which is unimportant in these times, you should be just as successful in your baking as with the high patent flour. On account of containing the more glutinous portions of the wheat berry, the flour may work in a slightly different manner. Care will have to be exercised at first, until you get acquainted with the difference. You may have no difficulty at all, but in case you do, the following suggestions will be of some assistance.

No. 1—Make the dough slightly firmer, using a little more flour to the same amount of liquid, or less liquid to the same amount of flour.

No. 2—Be careful to keep the dough from getting too warm. An overheated dough from this flour will be more serious than in the case of a high patent flour.

No. 3—It will not need to stand as long as was formerly necessary. Be particularly careful not to let it stand too long in the pans.

No. 4—To insure the best results, use a little more yeast. If setting a sponge over night, make it somewhat stiffer.

No. 5—The system of setting a sponge over night will probably give the best results with this class of flour.

"The kitchen must help as well as the workshop and the trenches."—Lloyd George.

We know the housewives of Canada well enough to know that it is not necessary to ask them to co-operate with us in the matter of using this Purity Flour (Government Standard), which is intended to help conserve the wheat supply, and assist Canada in the winning of the war.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Ltd.

"Millers to the People"

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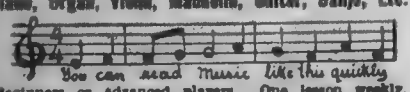

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SILK

All Fancy Colors—Large Pieces — just what you need for making Crazy Quilts, Cushions, etc.; large packet 10c, or 3 for 25c. SEWING EMBROIDERY SILK—Large packet of best quality in assorted colors 10c, or 3 for 25c. We pay postage. Order now and receive our catalog free. UNITED SALES CO., Dept. 4, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

Earn money knitting at home

Many women using Auto-Knitters at home can earn $1 or $2 per day, knitting hosiery. The work is pleasant and easily learned, and gives one steady employment the year round. Write to-day to Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Ltd., Desk 104 D, 257 College Street, Toronto, and enclose a 3c stamp for particulars as more workers are needed at once.

Simple Crochet Edges

By Ethelyn J. Morris

Crocheting continues to hold its popularity as a method of trimming all manner of linens from the heavier household articles to the daintiest of baby clothes. The designs may be very elaborate or extremely simple, and it is the latter which appeal to the busy housewife It is surprising, too, what can be done with the merest single line of crocheting to add the personal touch which makes an article dainty and attractive and takes away the plain uninteresting air.

Some of the prettiest tea sets consisting of a square cloth and napkins are finished on the edge with narrow crocheting worked directly into the linen after the edge has been narrowly turned once. The edges of collars are finished in the same way and also infants' garments, using a very fine thread and hook. Towels are finished with a soft, rather coarse thread which harmonizes with the fabric.

All the designs which are shown here worked directly into the edge of the fabric are suitable for the articles mentioned above and many others as well, but it is not necessary that they be worked into the linen, for they can as readily be made on a chain which has been crocheted the desired length or into the edge of narrow braid, either plain or fancy, and the trimming thus made can be sewed to the article it is to trim.

For the picot edge No. 1, use a thread and hook of a size suitable for the material on which it is to be used, fasten the thread to the fabric by drawing a loop through near the edge and chain 1. Make 5 double crochet close together, chain 4, catch back into the last stitch with a slip stitch, and repeat this around the entire edge. The distance between the picots may be varied to suit the taste. This forms a firm substantial edge which is also very pleasing whether used on a hand kerchief or some heavy linen.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Ch.—Chain stitch, draw a loop through the loop already on hook.

Sl. st.—Slip Stitch, having loop on hook, insert hook, thread over and draw through the work and the loop on the hook at one operation.

D.—Double crochet, having loop on hook. insert hook, thread over, draw through, thread over and draw through the two loops on hook.

T.—Treble crocket, having thread on hook, thread over, insert hook, thread over, draw through, thread over and draw through two loops, thread over and draw through the two remaining loops.

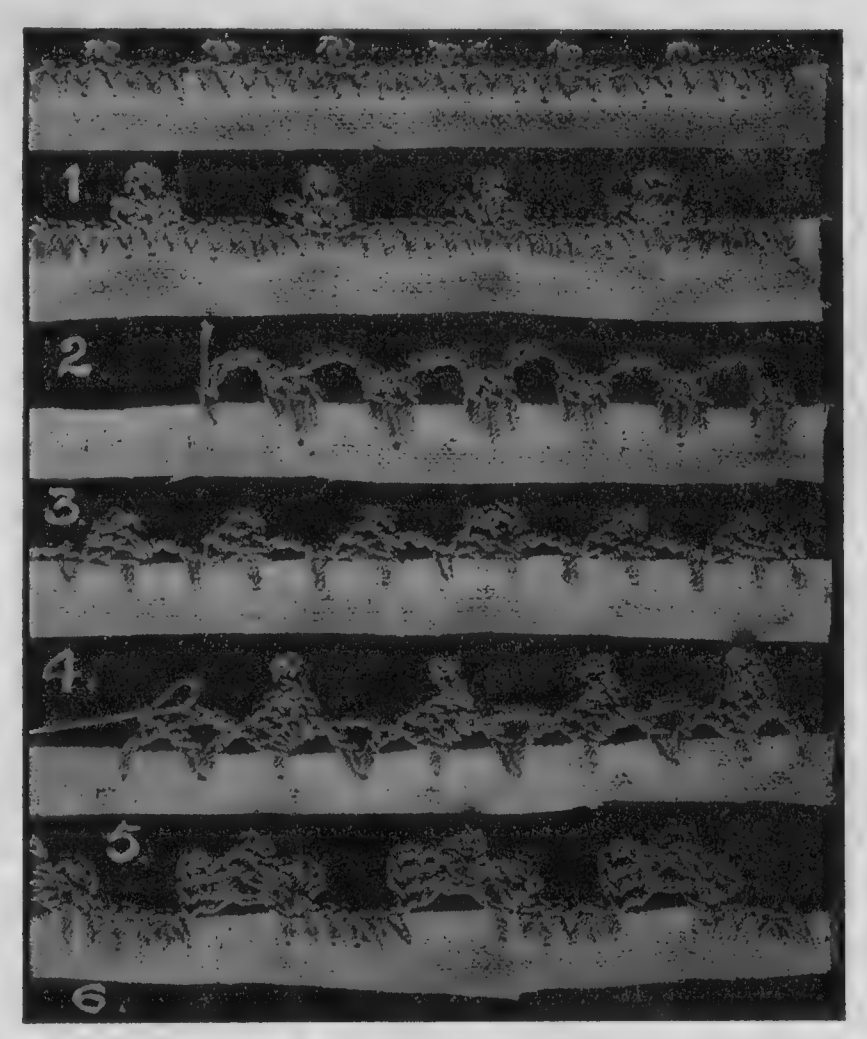
No. 2, the tricot-picot is made in a similar manner. Draw a loop through, chain 1, 8 double in edge, chain 3, catch back into last stitch, chain 5, catch back into same place, chain 3, catch back into same place, and repeat.

No. 3. Fasten thread with chain stitch after drawing it through quite close to the edge, make a treble close by taking the the stitch twice as deep into the linen, then a short treble, making the three stitches close side by side. Chain 5, miss a space on the edge slightly shorter than the length of the chain and take three more trebles, short, long and short, and repeat.

No. 4, single shell. Fasten in thread, chain 4, miss a short space, 1 double, chain 3 and without turning make 3 trebles under the 4 chain, 1 double, chain 4 and continue.

No. 5, picot-shell. Fasten in thread, chain 3, miss a space on edge, treble *chain 7, slip in fifth stitch from hook, 4 treble over side of last treble, miss a space, 1 treble in linen, chain 3, 1 treble in same place, miss a space, 1 treble and repeat from *.

No. 6, triple shell. Six doubles in edge of linen close together, chain 3 and without turning put 3 trebles over last double, chain 3, 3 trebles over last treble, chain 3, 3 trebles over last treble, miss a space on edge and repeat from beginning.



There is little new or novel in the coming spring fashions. Charming frocks are being constructed along the lines to which we are all accustomed. The idea and practice of conservation alone will determine that the straight silhouette will remain with us and become slimmer than ever as skirts are narrowed to reduce yardage.

Rheumatism

We cure every case of rheumatism where the joints are not already destroyed by combined methods of treatment.

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Our success in treating these diseases have been marvellous. Many of our cases were considered hopeless, but we have been able to restore them to years of usefulness.

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We guarantee to cure permanently every case of piles, without knife or chloroform, by the latest scientific methods.

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100 lb. Pike	9.50
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These prices are delivered at your station—FREIGHT PREPAID.

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This temperance beer has been a distinct surprise and has been called a most satisfactory and equal substitute by everyone who is fond of the regular beer.

Get also our patent stoppers fitting any ordinary beer bottle at 40 cents a dozen. Prepaid throughout Canada. Agents Wanted. Satisfied customers everywhere.

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"I must truly say that the Hop-Malt Extract, makes the best beer that I ever drank, and as I am an old brewer, I just know how to handle it. "Trusting that you will have many more customers, etc."

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They mend all leaks instantly in granite ware, hot water bags, tin, copper, brass, cooking utensils, etc. No heat, solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them. Fit any surface. Perfectly smooth. Wonderful invention. Household necessity. Millions in use. Send for sample package, 10c. Complete pkg. asst. sizes, 25c postpaid. Agts. wanted

MENDETS CO. Dept H. Collingwood, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Women's Clubs

GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDES

The following program might be found both unique and helpful, so I pass it on. The President appointed several members to work out practical plans along certain lines for the following season. The topics that she assigned them were as follows: 1. Guides for my cooking. 2. Guides for my children. 3. Guides for my sewing. 4. Guides for my gardening. 5. Guides for my poultry-raising. 6. Guides for my community work.

The following suggestions were brought in:

Guides For My Cooking

I will endeavor to be a food controller in my household, shifting the diet from articles most needed by the army—beef, bread and bacon. Make use of all left-overs, collecting for use recipes for converting appetizing dishes from them. Substitute pork or beef drippings where possible, freeing surplus butter for market. Canning all vegetables in their season, using methods which require the least sugar. Learn food values and so conserve foodstuffs, giving a wholesome, nourishing meal without using an excess of valuable foods. Cook less fancy dishes and more wholesome ones. Do away with cake icings and home-made candy.

Guides For My Children

Train them in practical methods of work and economy. Teach them the value of money and its responsibility, by giving them a judicious way of earning it and teaching them how to spend it. Children of all ages shall be taught to do useful work, from bringing in the eggs and wood to doing larger duties. Baby and smaller children help me plant seeds, while those who are older have beds of their own, each being responsible for the care of his bed. Encourage originality in the construction of playthings rather than furnishing them indiscriminately with toys. Children taught to be unselfish and considerate of others.

Guides For My Sewing

To make over partly worn garments where possible. Utilize remnants of materials for some useful purpose. Instead of burning rags, clean them and send to Red Cross collectors, or make them into quilts and carpets. Use materials that are durable for clothes in preference to fancy goods and the "latest out."

Guides For Gardening

Produce sufficient vegetables to supply the home till the next year's crop comes in. Raise an abundance, so that there will be some to place on the market beside what is required for storing and canning. Store roots carefully, so that they will retain their normal qualities. Protect garden from insect pests, and take measures to destroy them as soon as they appear. Tabulate seeds used from various seed houses and so note the most productive variety, making this selection the following year if one needs to buy. Mark the best plants and keep ripened seeds for the following year.

Guides For My Poultry Raising

Learn to dress poultry to exhibit to advantage—object to take prizes at the fair. To produce sufficient for home consumption during winter, also a surplus for market. Study best methods of poultry men, so as to obtain ample return for expenditure of time and expense of feed. Interest children, giving them a share in the business—work as well as profits. Raise early chickens so that the pullets will be laying for winter.

Guides For My Community Work

Plan and work for community fairs, to develop a desire to do more skilful work in various lines of activity. Work for medical inspection of schools and engaging a district nurse. Promote boys' and girls' club work. Co-operate in some social way with every family in the vicinity, so that no one will live an isolated life. Seek to engage the interest of every woman in club work, so that she will be in touch with all the forward movements of the day. Work out a scheme to establish a library for community use.

E. A. WHITMORE,
Sec. W.S.G.G.A.

Oakville, Man.

OAKVILLE REST ROOM

Three years ago we organized our W.G.G.A. in Oakville. Two years ago we realized that our increasing membership demanded better accommodation, we found ourselves very much in need of a room where we could be free to go at any time and hold a committee meeting, besides having a definite place to continue our regular monthly meetings. The Red Cross work was urgently pressing us on, we required a room to do our work and pack our boxes, so at one of our meetings we discussed the feasibility of providing a Rest Room. We decided to enlist the services of the men, as they viewed the project with favor. Looking at the practical side of the question, they at once contributed donations to the amount of $63.00 to give us a start. We therefore had a large portion of a store partitioned off to give us a square roomy hall. With an added window we found ourselves in possesion of a bright sunny room. At a joint meeting of workers we painted the walls and ceiling with Silkstone at a cost of $8.50, we also painted the floor ourselves. In the meantime a committee met and decided on the apportionment for furniture and ordered the necessary equipment.

We met again and hung the blinds and scrim curtains, already our room was beginning to look attractive. We bought a desk for $9.25. We added to our old stock of chairs by purchasing one and a half dozen folding maple chairs at a cost of $16.50, these chairs have proved very satisfactory. Our hanging gasoline lamp cost $11.00. We installed a coal oil stove at $9.00 for our tea meetings and demonstration work. A set of dishes cost us $6.60. We built a little ante room for our coats and wraps and fitted it with coat-hangers and a long mirror for which we paid $5.00. Finally we added a long work-table, which for convenience is hinged to the wall. This is covered with white oilcloth, so it is available for many purposes.

All this we did with a very reasonable expenditure of money. We pay a small rent for the hall, and we use our room for other social community work besides that directly connected with our W.G.G.A.

A caretaker is engaged to manage the fires and attend to the cleaning of the building, so we have a warm, comfortable place in which to meet. We are ambitious for many other things, but our Red Cross work is taking up most of our time just now. However, in the near future we hope to establish a Community Library in our Rest Room and thus, in part at least, supply a recognized demand of the citizens of this vicinity.

E. A. WHITMORE,
Oakville, Man. Sec. W.S.G.G.A.

A Demonstration in the Filleting of Manitoba Whitefish. It takes three pounds of undressed fish to make one pound of fillet.

MEN ARE REAL HELPERS

Enthusiasm is brimming over in this chatty little report from Mrs. Nellie L. Carr, secretary of the Altorado, U.F.W.A. Mrs. Carr says, "We live from 10 to 15 miles from town, so cannot do as much as some other society, yet we have raised $480 this year against $71.90 last. It has come in through different kinds of socials and dances. The eatables are always donated by the members. Besides a local charity, the Y.M.C.A., the military branch, the Red Cross and Belgium Relief have received our funds. We have just finished an autograph quilt, which up to date has brought us $50.25. It was a bitter day with a small blizzard blowing when we met to do the quilting. Eight members and one visitor drove to the school house. Two of the men came to keep the fire and to make us tea. They were very helpful as the big majority of our men are. We finished the quilt before we left and with the stitches put in a day full of plesantries. The 16th sees the sale of our quilt after which we begin another of some kind.

"On December 28, another day of almost impassable roads we held a sale comprising articles made by the members, comfortables, aprons, towels, a beautiful home-made rug and various other useful as well as pretty articles. We were sorry we had so little as everyone was so generous. This netted us $33.50. A necktie social brought us $71.50. We try any scheme brought forward which the majority count feasible. You see there is nothing spectacular in our ways, just hum-drum things that a bunch of very busy house-keepers can accomplish. My own pet scheme is the boys' and girls' potato club, but I will leave that for another time.

"With success to the other clubs."

WOUNDED SOLDIERS FIRST

Mrs. A. M. Postans, secretary of the Sunnyvale U.F.W.A. tells us in this interesting report what the farm women's club means in that scattered and far away district. The report in part is:

"I certainly always enjoy reading the Farm Women's Club page. Our U.F.W.A. is in the country. We meet at the different members' homes. We are very far apart. From one end of our district to the other is about 18 miles, and considering the distances some of us always have to drive we have splendid meetings. In 1917 we took in over $400 and a good part of this sum went to Red Cross, for general funds, Christmas stockings and boxes for boys who went to the front from this district.

"We have gotten up two plays, last year, 'The Old Maids' Convention' and this year, 'Hazing Daisy.' Quite nice sums have been realized from giving these plays. There we made quilts and articles of work for sale at the Edgerton Fair and we have finished quite a number of bundles of sewing for Red Cross. We have felt that our wounded soldiers deserved our best care and they have come first."

MAGAZINE EXCHANGE

Mrs. M. S. Watson, secretary of the Namaka U.F.W.A. sends in this interesting résume of the club's work:—

"We organized our U.F.W.A. in July, 1916, and from the start, have held our meetings on the first and third Saturdays of each month, with the exception, that in the very busy season, we only meet once a month. The meetings are held at the homes of members, and are very well attended. We usually have a paper or debate on some profitable and interesting subject. Once in a while, we have a social afternoon, in which members of the U.F.A., and our young folks join. We always have refreshments, but the "rations" are restricted. During the year, we buy quite a large quantity of fruit and groceries through the union and have found the results very satisfactory. We are organizing an egg circle to be started in the spring. The Namaka Red Cross Society is the leading spirit in patriotic work but we try to do our best for the side issues of the war and have sent money contributions at various intervals to the St. Dunstan's Home for blind soldiers, the Belgian Relief Fund, Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund and contributions in kind to the Ogden Home for Convalescent Soldiers. I am submitting a copy of our program for the next three meetings:—

"January 26, at Mrs. T. Thorssen's home: subject, Convention Report, by Mrs. Watson. This meeting was due for the 19th, but was postponed owing to convention.

"February 2, at Mrs. Lawrie's home: Debate, Rural vs. City Life, Mrs. E. F. Wheeler and Mrs. Watson.

"February 16, at Mrs. H. E. Thomson's home: Debate, Heredity vs. Environment, Mrs. Wooster and Mrs. Bell.

"We have started a magazine club;

A REST ROOM SANCTUARY

This refreshing little rest room story by Emma A. G. Peers I clipped from an American magazine. It is too good to keep.

"There came to our neighboring town, a lady, young and tender of heart. On the streets, in the stores and about the parks, she saw numbers of country women—waiting. When she learned that in this town of wealth there was no place set apart for their use and comfort, out of her loving thought and through the efforts of other women, our rest room was established. The furnishings were given by the women, and the place maintained jointly by the county court and the town board.

"The rest room resulted from one woman's attitude toward her work as a God-given opportunity for service among the women, girls and children of the county.

"Among the comforts of the rest room at its opening were magazines, papers and fine books. These were so much enjoyed that the matron, through the medium of the county newspapers, asked for reading matter. It came in wagon loads, and rural readers, hungry for mental food, took it to their homes as fast as the rest room received it.

"The matron opened a free circulating library. Through the papers she told 'the folks' about her plan and asked for more books. There was a book shower from near and far. One book from California bore the autograph of Luther Burbank.

"A one-time resident of the county 'happened in' one day at the rooms. She saw with what difficulty the thirsty were supplied with pure water. Being a woman of means as well as of benevolence, she erected a drinking fountain in the park over which stands a statue of Thorwaldsen's beautiful Hebe.

"One of the most alive things in our county is the Homemakers' Club. It had its beginning in the rest room. The story hour for children began there, and the boys' Young Citizens' Club originated with the matron. Old friendships are renewed and new friends found therein. Ancient feuds have died and been buried there and the entrance has been a door of hope to many.

"Here may be felt the pulse-beat of a county. Gossip and slander find no place here but in their stead is the spirit of service for humanity."

each member buys a certain magazine, and after reading it takes it to the meetings for exchange."

ENTHUSIASTIC AT BATTLE RIVER

The following report was read by Mrs. A. M. Postans, district director for Battle River district at the Calgary U.F.W.A. convention. This is a large and remote district and does well to illustrate the enthusiasm of the United Farm Woman. She says:—

"As you are doubtless all aware the northern district as outlined at convention last year comprises several constituencies. The only one outside of Battle River constituency where I have been able to get in touch with the farm women has been East and West Edmonton. On June 12 I organized a U.F.W. at Sunnyside and according to last reports they were doing good work and had eleven paid-up members. On June 13 I spoke at Bon Accord but did not organize as they already had a club and did not feel like changing to a U.F.W. without the full consent of members. Quite a number of Bon Accord women belong to the U.F.A. and when a U.F.W.A. is formed will join the new club. On June 14 I spoke at a picnic at Sturgeonville. The ladies were very enthusiastic and promised to organize at U.F.A. meeting in July. I left them literature, etc., but no word has been received from them so far. In the Battle River district on June 7 I visited Wainwright U.F.W. and tried to give them some ideas on how to keep members interested and to obtain new members. Wainwright has 23 or 24 paid-up members which I consider very good as there is another strong women's organization there. In November I visited them again. They had had a dance and sent $100 to the Red Cross and were to send a hamper containing fowls, jellies, etc., to Osborne Convalescent Home for Christmas. On June 26 I spoke at a picnic at Gilt Edge and on July 4 organized a U.F.W. club there. I visited them again on December 7. They had 10 paid-up members but the officers were somewhat discouraged as so few turned out to the meetings. My first organization was Irma. There the ladies are very enthusiastic and Irma is one of the U.F.W.'s that makes good use of the local paper, and interesting reports of the meeting are given. Their membership is 21 and a collection is taken at each meeting for Red Cross.

Help the Red Cross

"I think I can safely say I have missed very few meetings of my own local. Sunnyvale U.F.W. is doing good work and it is appreciated in the community. We raised over $400, most of which went to Red Cross funds, Christmas stockings and 22 boxes which we packed for the boys in France who went from this district. Mrs. Barritt reports the secretary of Sunnyvale as being the only one who sent in a report without having received a form. McCafferty U.F.W. is active as usual, the membership is 21. They had a sale recently from which $215 was realized for Red Cross. A play is also being gotten up by the U.F.W. and the U.F.A. members for Red Cross purposes. Streamstown U.F.W. has a membership of 10, their average attendance being about eight. By means of teas and raffles $110 was raised for Red Cross. Streamstown sent two delegates to the convention.

"A new local, Westlock, has recently been formed with eight members, with Mrs. Herbert Greenfield as secretary. We expect to hear that Westlock is in that position. The Prairie Rose local, Zetland, reports 90 per cent. of its women interested. One hundred and ten dollars was raised for Red Cross and sewing and knitting were also done. The people of this club must be of a very practical turn of mind. They excell in co-operative buying and their study course was Political Economy. Zetland has 19 members. Hindville reports nine members. They find long distances, mothers and babies the chief difficulties in their work. This club has done Red Cross work and has sent Christmas stockings.

SYSTEMATIC YORKTON

I have had a very interesting letter from Mrs. Ray Chrysler, secretary of the W.S.G.G.A. at Yorkton. Her letters included a printed program of meetings for the latter half of the year, 1917. A printed program is a good idea. The Yorkton program is an attractive little folder which states on one page the aims of the association, on another the program, and on the last page it gives a list of the various officers. The W.S.G.G.A. at Yorkton aims to foster and encourage the co-operative method of distribution of farm products and the supply of staple commodities, to make farm life more attractive, thereby keeping the young people on the farm, to increase the efficiency of the home keeper and raise the ideals of home life and work, to foster and develop local taste for literature, music and the finer things of life. The subjects on their program are: First, "The Housewife's Pocketbook"; second, "Domestic Science"; third, "Aims of the Women Grain Growers"; fourth, "The Home Library"; fifth, "Relation of the Home to the School"; sixth, "Care of the Teeth and their effect on the Health."

In the list of the speakers I notice the domestic science teacher of the Yorkton schools, one of the local doctors, and it was a gentleman who spoke on the home library. It is a good idea to bring in all the local talent available. Mrs. Chrysler gives this story of how they started their rest room:—

"In January, 1917, Mrs. Wallace of the W.S.G.G.A. came to Yorkton and helped to form a women's section of the G.G.A. For two months we met in the Travellers' Aid rest room until we could complete arrangements for our own place. In May we rented a room, one on the main street of our town, which was partly furnished. This has a small room at the rear and this we had fitted up with plumbing for a wash room and lavatory. This costs us $16 a month for rent and a dollar a year for water. The lady who owns the place is a member of our association and keeps the place clean for us. It is open for anyone to come and go as they please, and has proved most convenient for women from the country, especially if they bring children to town.

"Now as to financing. The two municipalities bordering on the town each give us $50 a year, this, with a couple of home cooking sales, keeps us well supplied. We had a booth at our Grain Growers' Picnic last summer and netted $51.40 which we kept for the military Y.M.C.A.

"We hold our meetings the last Saturday in each month and I am enclosing the little program we used last year. The new one is not yet printed. When Mrs. McNaughtan was here in December she complimented us on our work and said we had the best rest room in the province. We are hoping for an increased membership and better work this year."

CLUB BRIEFS

Some time ago this department sent out a club women's bulletin There are still a number of copies. Should any club have been overlooked or should any club desire more copies they may have them for the asking. According to the letters received the bulletin proved very interesting reading.

The Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers are asked to remember the annual convention to be held in Regina from February 12 to 15. The best program in the association's history is being prepared. Conventions are too valuable to let anything trivial detain one from attending. Make a special effort to take this one in.

$1117.00 In Cash Prizes

Can you solve this problem?

"Canada Weekly" offers a series of cash prizes, of which the first is $500.00, for the correct solution of the following mysterious message on the scrap of paper.

This is the Mysterious Message

naKgiilltaecndhd
fetrnooedmraEsy.

Can You Translate it?

Thought to be Message sent by German Spy

ARRESTS FOLLOW KITCHENER'S DEATH

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 7.)

and among the papers seized was a torn folded and worn "scrap of paper."

Inspector Donlan for the first time in his many years of service bowed his head in defeat. He was completely baffled and the hidden message of the uncanny jumble of letters remained a profound mystery.

Noted Criminologists Suggest Solutions

Selecting a capital letter as a starting point and counting every second or third letter until all the letters are used up would surely produce some result.—*Inspector Scott.*

Watson and I would procure a mirror and reflecting the "scrap of paper" endeavour to decipher the hidden message.—*Sherlock Holmes.*

Beginning at a selected one I should read every other letter or every third letter. I believe I should soon solve this mystery.—*Arsene Lupin.*

FIRST PRIZE $500.00

NINETY-NINE OTHER CASH PRIZES

1st Prize	$500	5th Prize	$50	9th Prize	$10	13th Prize	$4	17th Prize	$2
2nd "	200	6th "	25	10th "	10	14th "	4	18th "	2
3rd "	100	7th "	20	11th "	5	15th "	3	19th "	2
4th "	75	8th "	15	12th "	5	16th "	3	20th "	2

21st to 100th—$1 each. $1,117.00 altogether

The first prize will be awarded to the contestant who obtains the largest number of points. For instance, 50 points can be obtained by sending in the correct answer to the mysterious message. Then there are 30 points given for general neatness, handwriting, spelling, punctuation, etc., and when you comply with the other conditions and rules as below 50 points additional can be gained. 130 points is the maximum number.

Take plenty of time to decipher your answer. Be neat and careful and your entry will compete for the $500.00 reward, the first prize, and the other cash competitive prizes.

"Canada Weekly" (formerly Canada Monthly, established 1906), has created a great reputation for its excellent fiction, its great national articles about Canadians and things Canadian, its broad editorials as well as for its artistic covers and illustrations and its high grade printing and general appearance.

It is the desire of the publishers to put a copy in the hands of every Canadian who has never seen this magazine, and thus introduce it to new readers. "Canada Weekly" is a vigorous magazine with a purely Canadian editorial point of view, as you will see after examining it, and you will probably want to buy it yourself at 5 cents a copy weekly from one of our thousands of boy salesmen.

You can help us advertise this magazine should you like it, and when you enter the contest you will be asked to write and tell if you are willing to do so. If so, without cost, a sample copy of the latest issue will be sent to you in order that you can do us the small favor of showing it to five or six of your friends or your business acquaintances or in your home neighbourhood.

We frankly tell you of these simple rules in advance. There is no obligation on your part to subscribe or take the magazine or spend any money in order to compete in this contest.

1 Write your solution of the mysterious message on one side of the paper only. Put your address in the upper right hand corner.

2 Boys and Girls under fourteen years of age are not allowed to compete, nor are employees of "Canada Weekly."

3 The judging of the entries in this contest will be done by three well known business men who have no connection with this firm. Prizes will be awarded according to the number of points gained on each entry. Contest will close on 31st day of May, 1918.

4 Each competitor will be asked to show a sample copy of "Canada Weekly" to five or six friends, business associates or neighbours, to whom such a magazine will appeal and who will want to take the magazine regularly.

For these services the publishers guarantee to pay each contestant in cash or by a prize selected by him or her in advance. Such guaranteed reward will be entirely in addition to any competitive prize which may be won. State your willingness to examine the copy of "Canada Weekly" which will be sent to you, and address your reply to

Dept. 93, VANDERHOOF, SCOTT & CO., LIMITED, 35 Lombard Street, Toronto

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

BLUE CROSS

This week I have the pleasure of reporting large amounts for the Blue Cross fund. It is very encouraging to find our boys and girls sending the Blue Cross their donations. Do not fail in the good work. Contributions for this week:—

Wallace W. Black, Gull Lake, Sask...25
Allan M. Diehl, Calendula, Alta.....25
Helen Turcotte, Denzil, Sask.....25
Willie Turcotte, Denzil, Sask.....25
Arthur Turcotte, Denzil, Sask.....25
Elsie Turcotte, Denzil, Sask.....25
Eva Turcotte, Denzil, Sask.....25
Harold W. Rapp, Clive, Alta.....10
Florence Johnson, Hazelridge, Man. .25
W. J. Gummonby, Wildunn, Alta....25
Laura Roach, Douglaston, Sask.....50
Verna Roach, Douglaston, Sask.....20
Vera E. Campbell, Kindersley, Sask. .25
Margaret Campbell, Kindersley, Sask. .10
Betha Hanman, Cadogan, Alta.....25
Edgar Styles, Ballinora, Sask.....25
Jean Travis, Muhlbach, Alta.....50
Winnifred Travis, Muhlbach, Alta....50
Sterling Dorcas, Theresa, Sask.....25
Dorothy Mitchinson, Taber, Alta.....25
Margaret Sherwood, Wilkie, Sask.....10

SKIING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

I have read your most interesting stories, and at last made up my mind to tell you about my experience. My father, brother and I went out skiing the other day. We each had a pony harnessed singly with a singletree attached to it. We had to hold onto the ropes and drive the pony at the same time. The pony went along beautifully, that is to say, my brother's and mine did. My father's pony is very contrary and would keep turning around and facing him. I tried to drive this pony and got along fairly well considering the way she acts. I should like to correspond with any boy or girl about my own age.

ARNOLD FLOWER.

Uno, Man.

A PATRIOTIC LITTLE KNITTER

I think the children ought to try and help this war as much as they can. It must be awful for the poor soldiers to have to leave their dear ones and go to face perhaps death, who knows, and they all go so bravely. No Canadian was ever heard to say "no" I do believe, so we who are left at home must try and help some. I am only 13 years old. My sister has taught me to knit, so we are knitting for our boys in France. I am sending some pictures to the little sufferers overseas and also some nice picture books I think they would like, that I had before this awful war. I want to make them feel as if I would go and help them were I only old enough. Poor little things, how my heart aches for them. I have God to thank for being so good to me, but they are all His children and He watches over them well.

STERLING W. J. DORCAS.

Theresa, Sask.

A DAY'S SPORT

One day when it was not very cold, three other boys and I took our sleighs and went to a long, steep hill about half a mile from our building, to have a day of coasting. I had a six-foot toboggan. We all got on this and started down the hill. We went so fast that we thought we never could stop. All of a sudden my dog, named Captain, ran in front of the toboggan. This made us call to him to get out of the road. In doing so the steerman lost control of the toboggan, which swung sideways, then turned completely over, and all of us were pitched out on our heads. Then "Cap" fell upon us, and I can tell you we had a pretty lively time before we could get on our feet.

I am sending 25 cents to the Blue Cross fund, and should be very pleased to receive a badge.

ALLAN M. DIEHL.

Calendula, Alta.

KINDNESS

I have been reading your page for quite a long time. At last I have the courage to write, and am going to write about kindness. I hope to receive a membership pin, and also that you will publish my story in your paper.

When the explosion happened at Halifax, the people had their houses knocked down and spoiled. The people from all around gave money to the poor who had all their nice homes destroyed, and some were killed. The Armenian children are starving, we are trying to collect money for them now. If a person were sick or poor and we could take a loaf of bread to them or some cookies, or cake, or something nice, that would be kindness. There is a lot of kindness to be done these days.

IVY MURRELL.

Binscarth, Man.

TOWSER THE MAT SHAKER

Towser is a little black dog. He belongs to Janitor Jones, who has charge of a large school house. While the janitor sweeps, he tells Towser to go and shake the mats. There are several of them, and the way the dog goes at his master's command, carrying them into the street, seizes a mat by the corner with his mouth until he beats it against the pavement. He is usually in such a cloud of dust that you can hardly see Towser at all. He will bark and growl the mats into their places, not exactly as they should be perhaps, but each mat on the spot where it belongs. He then creeps up to his master, who pats him on the head and gives him a piece of meat. This is a true story.

SARA ALICE McGEE.

Deloraine, Man.

HELPING WIN THE WAR

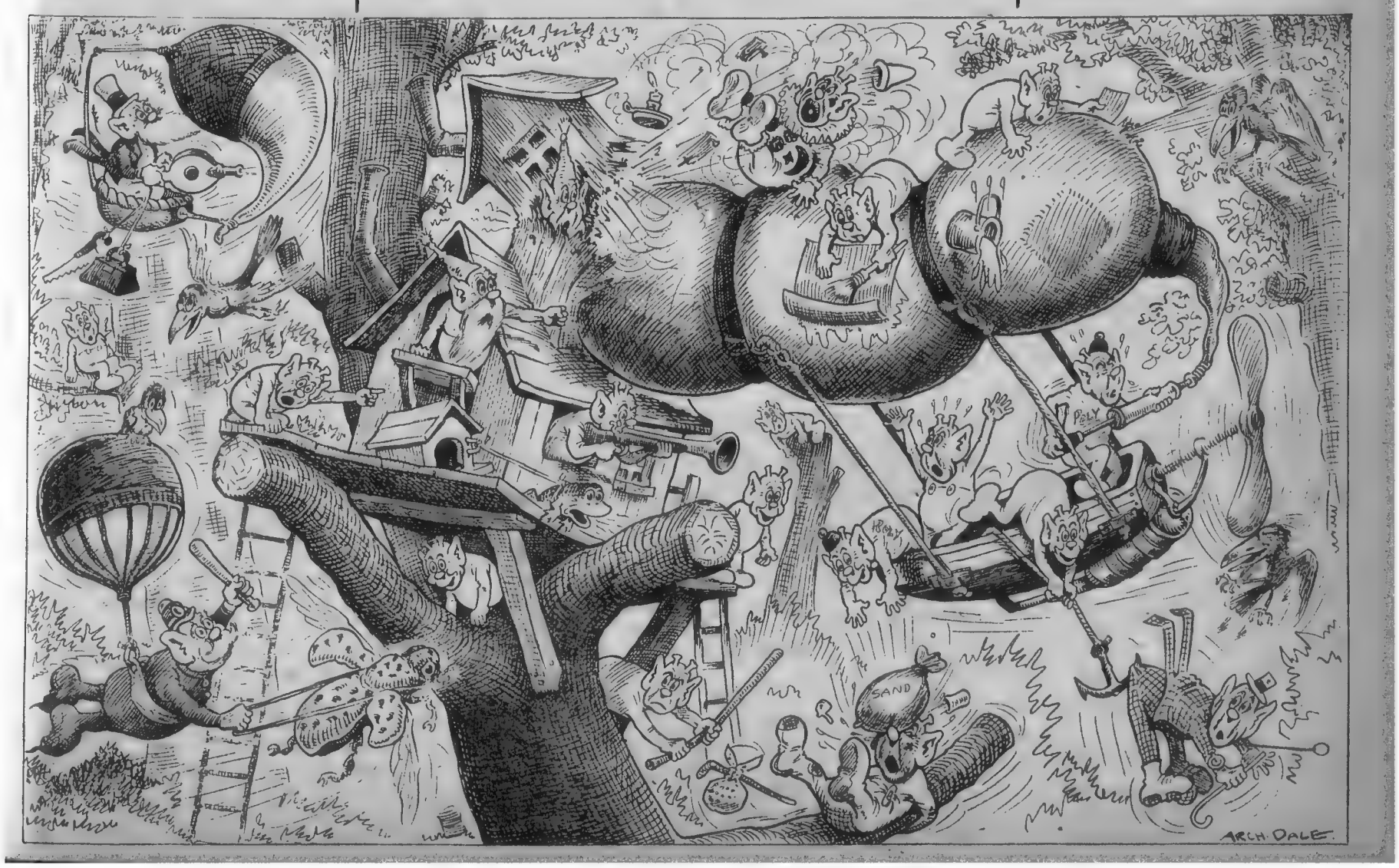
Last fall, on November 30, our school had an entertainment and a box social. We didn't have very much of a program, but we surely had a big crowd. First of all we had the program, and then sold the baskets and then danced. We got $230 for the baskets, and there were only 20 baskets. The money went to the Red Cross and Belgian Relief funds. All the school girls had baskets. We danced until about four o'clock in the morning. We school children all stayed until everything was over. We certainly had a lovely time. One person that they call Charlie Chaplin sold the baskets. He surely was an amusing fellow. I like to read about the Doo Dads. They surely are funny people.

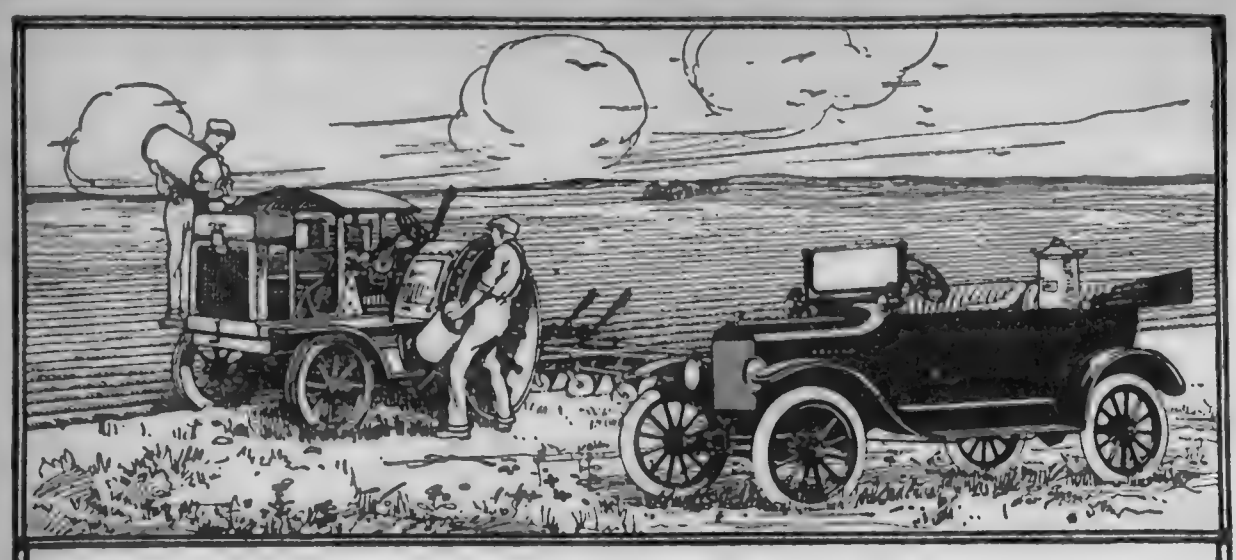
CLARA KOPPERUD.

Cadillac, Sask.

THE DOO DADS AND THEIR ZEPPELIN

The Doo Dads have heard so much about the Zeppelins that they have made one of their own. It is out on its first trip but is completely out of control. It just got nicely started when it bumped into the old man's house. The gas took fire from the candle and there is a terrible explosion that is blowing poor Smiles, the Clown, clean off the Zeppelin. See how busy those little fellows are patching the leaks. Poly is as busy as the nailer pumping up the bag. The Doo Dads would have got along a great deal better if they had been able to keep out of mischief and pay more attention to steering the Zeppelin. One little rascal has caught Percy Haw Haw with the anchor and is giving him a free ride. Roly has thrown a bag of sand out right on the head of Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, who was snoozing peacefully on the limb. The Doo Dad with the gun is going to shoot right in amongst the crew. Only one of them, however, has noticed him. How scared he looks! Flannelfeet, the Cop, has scented trouble and is going to arrest everybody concerned. Here comes old Doc Sawbones, blowing himself along with a pair of bellows in a little private balloon of his own. He is in for a busy day of it for there will be a lot of sore heads and bruised little bodies before the Doo Dads get out of the terrible mixup.





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WHETHER you are doing work on a large scale, or a small scale, you endeavor to reduce the delays of your farm machinery to a minimum and save time. A Ford will assist you in doing these two things.

If your tractor runs short of gasoline, the Ford will bring a few cans right to the spot and greatly shorten the delay. Or if you need a repair, or some new plow points, you can "run" the errand to town and back in one-third the time it would take with a horse and rig.

With a Ford you can supervise the work on your ranch much more thoroughly. You can get your mail and supplies oftener, and take more enjoyment out of prairie life. A Ford will do all these things and many more, and at the same time save you money.

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BOTH FOR
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If ordered together we send both machines for only $15.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of $15.75 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

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Kill-Em-Quick
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MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. LTD., 509 William Ave., WINNIPEG

The Farm Shelter Belt

Continued from Page 0

that reason certain regulations must be complied with before a farmer can secure trees. Some farmers think these regulations are burdensome and will tell us that there is too much red tape about it, but it would be quite impossible to conduct such a large distribution without certain regulations. No regulations or conditions are imposed unless where absolutely necessary to ensure reasonable care for the trees sent out or to secure economy in the production of the stock and its distribution.

Details of Planting

To insure as far as possible the success of the plantation the forestry branch insists that all trees sent out shall be planted on well prepared summerfallow, it also provides that the trees must not be planted within 30 yards of any buildings unless under exceptional conditions and that the trees be set out not further apart than four feet each way. These are the only conditions imposed in regard to the manner of planting and handling the trees. These regulations are found to meet average conditions on the prairie. It is well known that good results are sometimes obtained from planting on garden or root land and even in exceptional cases on stubble or even breaking, and we know of successful plantations when the trees are set further apart than four feet. But it is the average conditions and not the exceptional case which the forestry branch has to provide for and the above conditions are the result of the experience of the work of the planting division for the past 17 seasons. In order to be sure that ground is prepared in the required manner an inspection is made, as far as possible, in the case of every applicant. This inspection is made in the summer and if conditions are found satisfactory trees are granted in the following spring. The inspector not only examines the ground, but also visits the newly set out plantations and reports on their growth and the care given to the trees and at the same time gives advice and instruction when needed as to care and cultivation. If a plantation is found neglected as is sometimes the case the matter is noted and reported and no further trees are supplied to that man until the conditions are improved.

Applications A Year In Advance

The appropriation for the work is limited and consequently must be conducted as economically as possible with a proper regard to efficiency. This is the chief reason for insisting on all applications being sent in a year in advance. If a farmer wants trees in 1919 he must send in his application to Indian Head before March 1st, 1918. This permits of a proper listing and grouping of all applicants before the inspectors start out and also allows the department to form some idea as to the amount of stock which will be required for distribution in the following year.

For several seasons evergreens have been distributed to bona-fide farmers, for planting on actual farm property. These are sold at a nominal cost of $1.00 per hundred. No single shipment to exceed 500 or less than 100. The supply is always limited and therefore applications for evergreens are booked as received. Evergreens can be secured for planting this spring provided the application is received before the stock is all exhausted. It is not necessary in this case to apply a year ahead. Any farmer desiring evergreens for this spring should write at once to Indian Head for an application blank; no orders are booked unless written on the form provided by the Department for that purpose.

Trees should be cut back when transplanted. In digging the tree the greater length of each root is usually cut off, leaving the tree with only stub roots. If the whole top is left on, so many leaves are produced that they will need more moisture than the stub roots can supply. Many failures in tree planting will be avoided if the tops are cut back to correspond to the way the roots are cut off.

Manitoba Dairy Convention

Most Successful Convention Yet Held—Market Demands—Butter Competition

"The most successful dairy convention ever held in Manitoba" was the concensus of opinion regarding last week's convention in the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg. Never was there such an interest among all the prairie provinces. This year the Dairy Commissioners of Saskatchewan and Alberta were present and also a considerable number of creamery men from each of those provinces. Representatives of the "trade" from Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver showed to the makers of Manitoba dairy products just what was wanted by the several markets Manitoba is catering to. The butter and cheese competitions were the best ever held here and though some of the highest honors went to Alberta it was no shame to loose such products. An excellent program was arranged. One criticism regarding the program perhaps is worth mentioning. It did not give enough time for discussion. There were some very important things touched on by several speakers, for instance, the relation of oleomargarine to the spread in prices between creamery and dairy butter and the making of renovated butter in Canada, etc., which should have produced some very interesting discussions.

The convention held a very successful banquet at which Sir James Aikens discussed the war and its moral values. At this banquet other interesting addresses were given by President Reynolds of the Agricultural College, V. C. Winkler, Minister of Agriculture and Miss Cora Hind.

In opening the convention President Alex. McKay sketched briefly the history of dairying in Manitoba. Keeping up Production, both in quantity and quality, was discussed by I. Villeneuve Chief Cheese Inspector; Work Done and Work To Do in Manitoba Dairying by L. A. Gibson, Dairy Commissioner; Ice Houses and the Storing of Ice by Prof. R. W. Brown, Manitoba Agricultural College; New Grasses and Clovers for Pasture by Prof. Harrison, M.A.C., Winter Feeds for Dairy Cows by W. C. McKillican, Brandon Experimental Farm; and Keeping Dairy Records by Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division at Ottawa.

C. P. Marker, Dairy Commissioner for Alberta and the father of the cream grading system in Western Canada spoke on cream grading for butter making. Mr. Marker is responsible more than any other one man in Canada for the remarkable improvement in the quality of our butter during the last few years. His services are now being recognized in United States, he being on his way to Arnes, Iowa, to address a Dairymen's convention. That State expects to put cream grading into effect next year. He said this was the most representative convention of its kind ever held in Canada.

He strongly advocated uniform grade standards, and grade descriptions, in order to avoid confusion of terms among the farmers, and to bring about a fair competition among manufacturers. The principle of grading the quality of cream and establishing a price on the basis of grades will encourage the farmers to produce a high grade of product, which in turn commands a higher price on the market. This will bring about a greater satisfaction to all concerned. From an economic standpoint, the wider markets are available to the manufacture of high grade products, which will also be the means of establishing confidence in the business. The general adoption through the prairie provinces of the principle of grading both the quality and the price of dairy products had made possible the splendid exhibit such as has been shown here at this convention.

Geo. H. Bair gave a perspective of the industry in Canada in 1917.

The fixing of the price of cheese for export by the British board of trade at 21½ cents f.o.b. steamer, Montreal, was the outstanding feature of the cheese industry.

The butter industry has been holding its own well throughout Canada in 1917. He had not yet received returns from all the provinces for 1917, but some were complete. Ontario and Nova Scotia each have one more creamery than in 1916. Manitoba has five more. New Brunswick and Saskatchewan have the same number, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island have each one less. The quantity of butter made in 1917 compared with that made in 1916 is as follows: Ontario will have about 5 per cent. less, New Brunswick 13 per cent. less, Saskatchewan 2 per cent. less, Prince Edward and British Columbia about the same quantity, while Manitoba and Nova Scotia show an increase of 13 per cent.

Pasteurization of cream as a means of distinctly improving the keeping quality of butter was strongly endorsed by a large number of operators. The benefits of such pasteurization were briefly summed up by F. Gostick of the Dauphin creamery as follows:—

1. By pasteurizing the quality of the butter is improved, thereby giving a larger per cent. of specials and No. 1.

2. The keeping qualities are improved, giving the buttef a higher price and a more ready sale.

3. The make is more uniform and the quality of a car load is more uniform.

4. The manufacture is easier and under better control.

5. The butter is safer from a health standpoint.

6. The reputation of the creamery is greatly enhanced.

7. And it pays.

P. W. McLagan of one of the largest export houses of Montreal described the market requirements in the east and abroad. He hoped for closer co-operation between East and West in future.

Canada's export market was Britain. Britain wanted a pail butter, sweet and clean in taste and lightly salted. The domestic trade in Canada had wanted high salt and high color. This was now changing. The change had come first in the west with the introduction of the New Zealand butter, and he congratulated the creamery men on the extent to which they had followed suit and educated the domestic trade to like that class of butter. He pointed out the advantage in making a butter of uniform quality all over Canada and of cultivating a taste similar to that of England where the surplus product would go. He felt that distributors and handlers should assist the creamery men and the departments of agriculture in this campaign of education. He had been astonished the progress made in the West, especially in Manitoba.

He pointed out the influence oleomargarine would have in making a wider spread between creamery and poor dairy butter because oleo is decidedly superior to the latter. He asked whether there was any good reason why Canada should not be allowed to manufacture process or renovated butter from her dairy butter instead of shipping it to the United States for this purpose? The market for dairy butter in the past had been the bakers, now the bakers were using substitutes.

He believed that oleomargarine had come to stay. Renovated butter was a wholesomer product than much of the dairy butter in its present state, and a market must be found for it.

He hoped that in the not distant future there would be a Dominion wide dairy convention, perhaps at Ottawa.

The resolutions' committee brought in a resolution favoring the idea of a Dominion-wide convention. Aggressive action in the keeping of herd records, cow testing, etc. was also urged. It was recommended that grade certificates be issued on butter made from properly pasteurized cream and that a special score card be issued to the creameries on butter made from raw or improperly pasteurized cream, the card to indicate that the score does not indicate the quality of the butter beyond date of manufacture.

The action of the dairy commissioner in regard to stronger and more attractive packages was heartily endorsed.

"The Tank on the Farm"

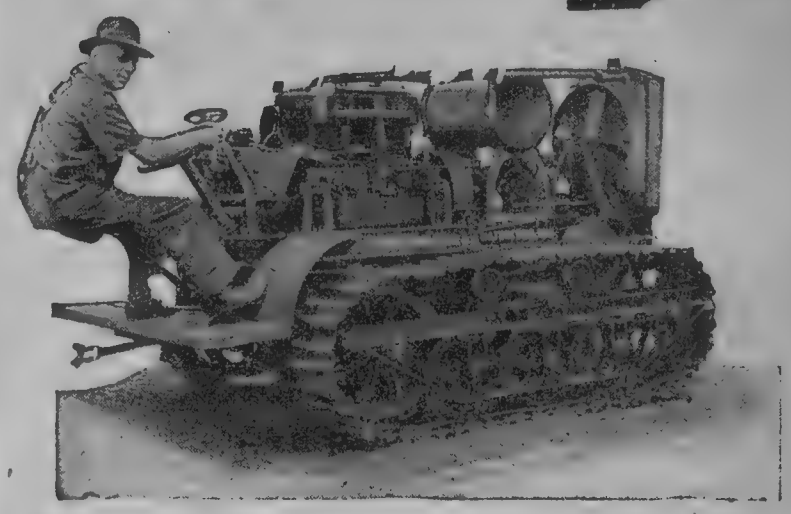
MONARCH

ONE - MAN KEROSENE

"Neverslip" Tractor

ELEVEN SQUARE FEET OF TRACTION SURFACE

LAYS ITS OWN TRACK



BUILT LIKE A LOCOMOTIVE

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AT WORK

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Butter and Cheese Competition

Alberta won first in the inter-provincial competition in butter-making at the convention. Manitoba second and Saskatchewan third. The scores were: 97.62, Carlyle Dairy Co., Calgary; 95.2, Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg; 94.7, Moosomin Creamery, Moosomin, Sask. The prizes were $60, $40 and $25 respectively.

Each province entered five boxes of 14 pounds each made in each of the five months, June, July, August, September and October. These lots, when made, were shipped to the Manitoba Cold Storage and held until the time of judging.

Manitoba won the Wyandotte special of a gold watch offered for best 14-pound box winter butter made in December. This was competed for by butter-makers from the three provinces. The successful man was John Donald, of Russell Creamery, with a score of 97.6, a most remarkably high score for winter butter; M. Weir, Winnipeg, came second with a score of 97.1, and Geo. Neilson, of Red Deer, Alberta, third, with a score of 97.1.

Manitoba also won the Diamond Crystal Salt special of a gold watch for the best 14-pound box of butter, August make, in which Diamond salt was used.

In the two Delaval specials open to Manitoba only there were eight prizes. Each competitor had to enter five boxes made, one each in June, July, August, September and October. All of this butter, as made, was shipped to Manitoba Cold Storage until judged. The prizes were $26 for the first and $8 for the eighth. The final score was the average of the five packages. The winners were Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg, with a score of 97.2; J. Donald, Russell, score of 95; M. Weir, Winnipeg, score of 94.2; M. Ohleson, Belmont, score of 93.8; Maple Leaf Creamery, Lundar, score of 93.46; Crescent Creamery, Brandon, score of 93.2; Western Ice Co., Brandon, score of 93; Geo. Matheson, Cartwright, score of 92.8.

In the class for two 14-pound boxes, one made in May and the other in June, the number and value of prizes was the same as in the previous class. Winners in this class were: Donald, of Russell, score of 95.75; M. Weir, score of 94.5; Dominion Produce, score of 94.25; Crescent Creamery, Winnipeg, score of 94.25; Ohleson, Belmont, score of 93.75; J. Tungland, score of 93.75; Crescent Creamery, Brandon, score of 93.5; Ketcheson, Winnipegosis, score of 93.

ALBERTA DAIRY CONVENTION

The Alberta Dairy Convention at Edmonton, February 20 and 21 will be featured by a large number of the best addresses and discussions that this always live convention has ever had. A review of dairying in Alberta in 1917 will be given by the commissioner, C. P. Marker. The Alberta Cow Bill will be discussed in its relation to Dairying by W. F. Stevens, livestock commissioner. Problems in dairying and dairy will be given by the commissioner, C. H. Hutton, Lacombe and S. G. Carlyle, superintendent of Alberta's Demonstration farms. The field work of creamery and cheese factory operators among their patrons will be taken up by such experienced men as P. Pallesen, Calgary and D. Morkeberg, Margerville. Prof. R. M. Washburn of the University of Minnesota will give several interesting addresses on "Dairy Products in the Home," etc. The marketing problem will be fully discussed by the operators and the trade, while there will be exhibits of dairying products and dairy equipment and supplies. This year's convention should be an excellent one and any farmers who possibly can should attend.

Canada's war expenditure for the nine months of the year ending December 31, amounted to $171,748,839 against $170,229,748 for the same period in the previous fiscal year. The revenue of the Dominion for the same period was $190,659,370 as against $166,856,349 for a similar period in 1916. The total debt of the Dominion on December 31 stood at $976,428,504. On the same date in 1916 it was $722,111,429.

MILLING AND BAKING TESTS

The relative values of different grades of wheat for milling and baking purposes are shown in the following table. The figures are based on tests made by the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg. Average samples of the different grades of this year's crop were used. It will be noticed that small differences are only to be observed in the quality of the flour from No. 1 hard, 1 Northern, 2 Northern and 3 Northern. The color of the flour from No. 4 is practically the only difference as compared with the higher grades. The volume, texture, and general appearance of the loaf is good, but the color has a slightly greyish caste. The loaf from grade No. 5 is a little smaller than that from No. 4 and the greyish color of the flour is more pronounced.

While it must be admitted that the flour from No. 4 and 5 is of a distinctly lower baking quality than that produced from the higher grades, it should also be remembered that there is no evidence that any real differences exist in the nutritive value of the flour from the different grades when milled in the proportion shown in the table. Every endeavor was made to mill the flour to approximately the same degree and that this has been accomplished is evidenced by the ash content which is very nearly the same for each grade.

Are Average Results

It is not to be supposed that these figures represent the actual yields which would be obtained by a commercial mill since undoubtedly these could be increased two or three per cent. They do indicate, however, the relative amount of flour obtainable from each grade. As to their accuracy it may be said that they are the average results of a large number of millings all in close agreement. The yield of flour is reckoned on the commercially cleaned wheat and re-calculated to a basis of 13.5 per cent. moisture for both the wheat and the flour.

Milling results on average samples of grades 1917-18 crop:

Milling results on average samples of grades 1917-18 crop:

Grade	Wheat per bus.-lbs.	Cleaning Scouring less %	Offal	Feed Flour	Flour.	Milling loss.	Ash.
1 Hard	63¼	0.3	27.5	20.0	72.0	0.0	.51
1 Northern	63	1.01	27.4	2.2	71.0	0.5	.51
2 Northern	62	1.0	28.3	2.4	70.0	0.7	.54
3 Northern	63	1.5	26.4	2.4	70.9	1.2	.54
No. 4	63	2.0	28.8	1.9	68.2	1.0	.56
No. 5	62	2.5	30.4	3.5	66.1	1.0	.56

Baking results on straight grade flour 1917-18 crop:

Grade	Absorption CC.	Loaf Vol. CC.	Shape	Color	Texture	General appearance
1 Hard	65.0	1620	.50	90	90	89
1 Northern	68.0	1650	.50	88	88	90
2 Northern	67	1590	.49	86	86	90
3 Northern	65.5	1550	.47	89	88	88
No. 4	68	1590	.45	*82	88	86
No. 5	69	1550	.45	**78	84	84

*Grey **Very grey

(1) Absorption denotes the amount of water, cubic centimetres, necessary to add to the 100 grams of flour to make a dough of normal consistency.

(2) Shape measurement is a ratio of extreme width of the loaf above the edge of the pan to the extreme height above the edge.

(3) The differences in color, texture and general appearance are expressed by the arbitrary scale in which 100 would denote normal color, texture and general appearances.

It is of interest to note that the making quality of the bread from this year's crop, as compared with last year's, is very high and the differences found between the higher and the lower grades is much less marked.

UNDERSELL SMALL PACKERS

Washington, D.C., Jan. 30—The difficulties of independent packing firms in competing with the "big five" occupied today's session of the federal trade commission's hearing.

"Elimination of the small packers is going on right now while this investigation is in progress," Mr. Heney, special counsel for the government, stated. "There are only two independents left between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river, one in Ottumwa, Ia., and the other in Austin, Minn.

"Their territory has been apportioned among the big packers in an effort to put them out of business, and Wilson & Co. have been trying to buy out the Minnesota plant. I have evidence on that to introduce later. Apparently nothing will stop the big packers except the big stick landing on them."

An affidavit from C. W. R. Thelen, general manager of the Reiland Packing Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., charged that the big packers sold for 11¼ to 12½ cents a pound in competition with the Reiland firm, the same beef which they priced at 14½ to 15 cents in territories where the Reiland firm did no business.

All the great packing houses were given $500,000 worth of stock in the Cleveland stockyards last year after they had threatened to establish a yard there themselves, Attorney Heney declared.

LETHBRIDGE'S REMARKABLE RECORD

Figures gathered by the Lethbridge Herald from the local branch of the International Harvester Company, show that $1,200,000 worth of business was done throught the Lethbridge branch, distributing centre for Southern Alberta, during 1917. Of this 92.7 per cent., or approximately $1,100,000 was done in cash. This leads Western Canada in percentage and is believed to lead also the western United States.

In 1916, the company's business here approached the million mark and 82 per cent. was done in cash. The 1917 business therefore shows a very appreciable gain, a large percentage of which is made up in the additional tractors sold. This is an excellent barometer of the prosperity of farmers in Southern Alberta. It leads all Canada for business done.

GERMAN STRIKES FAIL

Labor reports coming through from Germany last week indicated a state of great unrest among the civil population. In Berlin alone, according to press despatches, 700,000 men and women ceased work, while in Kiel, in towns along the Rhine and in the Westphalian coal regions and other districts in the empire, including Bavaria, the situation was serious. Martial law was declared in Hamburg and other centres. Numerous industries necessary to the prosecution of the war have headquarters in towns where the strikes were in progress, and doubtless they were affected by them. Notable among these industries are the great shipbuilding yards at Kiel, the military aeroplane and balloon plants at Aldershof, the big arsenals and ammunition works at Standau and the great coal and iron mines and foundries in the Westphalian districts.

The strike situation however, appears now to be under the control of the military authorities. Strong repressive measures have been resorted to and the trouble is expected to cease early this week. The settlement is probably due to the threat of the military authorities to take action against the workers, especially in the province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is situated. In this district the military order that the workmen must resume their work was short and curt and evidently was intended to convey to the strikers the intimation that the present moment requires the full efforts of the workers for furtherance of the war. "Employees failing to resume work," said the order, "will be tried by court martial which is authorized to impose sentences of death." Notwithstanding the fact that the shipyard workers in Hamburg in large numbers returned to their duties, reports are to the effect that the dissatisfaction was so great that they again were to have been called out. The lack of information from Germany however, leaves it impossible to learn whether or not the men have again thrown down their tools.

The voices of humanity in the air grow daily more audible, more articulate, more persuasive, and they come from the hearts of men everywhere. They insist that the war shall not end in vindictive action of any kind; that no nation or people shall be robbed or punished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abominable wrongs. It is this thought that has been expressed in the formula, "No annexations, no contributions, no punitive idemnities." The fact that a wrong use has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it.—President Wilson.

CURRENT EVENTS

The civil service commissioners have reported in favor of a new Civil Service Act for submission to parliament next session. Extension of the Civil Service Act through all branches of the outside service is the main requirement under consideration. In the meantime, several new regulations are to be established under the present Civil Service Act, and these it is stated will largely carry out the proposal set forth in the government statement of policy.

The first Yukon election for the Dominion house resulted in the return of F. D. Congdon, opposition candidate, by a majority of 125.

America will have an army of 500,000 men in France early this year, with a million more trained and equipped ready to follow as quickly as ships can be provided to carry them, according to the statement of Secretary of War Baker. The outlook for ships is not unpromising.

Centralized control of Trans-Atlantic shipping was established on January 30 in the United States with the creation of a ship control committee to have supreme charge of the operations of all ships, American, Allied and neutral, entering and leaving American ports. The arrangement as explained by the shipping board of officials in effect creates control of ships moving supplies to Europe. Goods destined for overseas will be loaded in available ships, whether operated by the United States or the Allies. Supplies that have hitherto been clogging the port of New York will be diverted to southern ports, and incoming vessels will be directed by wireless to proceed to the ports in which materials of the most importance await shipment.

That the submarine is being held, and that the Allies are now sinking submarines as fast as Germany can build them, was the recent statement of Sir Eric Geddes in summing up the submarine situation on February 1, after a year of unrestricted submarine activities. It will be necessary, however, to build more ships in order to turn the U-boat failure into an Allied victory.

Representatives of labor, who have been in conference with the Dominion government, stated that the government made no suggestions to the labor men regarding compulsory farm labor. Local provincial representatives did make a suggestion of that character. The suggestion met with the unanimous and the emphatic opposition of labor men who claim that conscription of farm labor was impracticable as it would force one man to work for another. This, they claim, would mean re-establishment of the days of slavery. While no official statement on this point was made by the government the labor men suggested that concensus of opinion amongst cabinet ministers was that conscription of farm labor would be impracticable.

The American shipbuilding policy will result in turning out a submarine chaser every day.

The Ontario "Farmers' Parliament," which met in Toronto in December. The United Farmers of Ontario are making encouraging progress in every way.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, February 4, 1918.)

Oats—New high records were made for oats prices during the week ended February second. During the first half of the week strong American markets were the chief bullish influence affecting our prices. Following this considerable selling pressure was induced by news of large strikes in Germany, which might have an important effect on the duration of the war. At the close on Saturday May futures were ¼ cent below a week ago. Cash oats have been in fair demand, with a little preference for 2 C.W.'s and 3 C.W.'s.

Barley—Has maintained a continuous upward trend, showing a gain of 7½ cents for top grades for the week. There appears to be a good demand from eastern dealers, even at present high prices. The number of cars passing inspection daily is quite large, but the opinion is generally held among the trade that this will not continue. Reports indicate a shortage of barley in many districts where difficulty may be experienced in securing seed.

Flax—Markets have been quiet and slightly higher. There is a good demand for our cash flax, with light offerings. American prices are comparatively much higher, on account of the difficulty of moving Canadian flax from the terminals.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	January 29	30	31	February 1	2	4	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—								
May	86¾	87¼	86¾	86	86¾	86¼	87¼	57¾
July	84¾	85¾	85¼	84¼	84¾	84¾	85¼	57¾
Flax—				(May)				
Jan.	321	324	323	....	....	....	319	261¼
May	328¾	331	330½	329¾	329¼	330	327	....

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, January 30, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	411,236.00	150,302.00	523,696.00
"	Oats	128,392.00	46,164.00	967,548.00
"	Barley	......	......	3,083.00
"	Flax	463.00	......	4,593.00
Calgary	Wheat	39,261.00	5,381.00	208,286.00
"	Oats	99,245.00	30,618.00	510,190.00
"	Barley	12,713.00	9,574.00	63,415.00
"	Flax	632.00	278.00	2,504.00
Moose Jaw	Wheat	38,092.30	31,343.20	84,851.50
"	Oats	108,935.20	25,724.14	767,782.00
"	Barley	......	......	2,626.12
"	Flax	......	......	1,066.04

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Wheat

	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	17,032.00	15,007.20
1 Nor.	1,756,202.10	1,931,608.10
2 Nor.	995,580.40	3,676,114.30
3 Nor.	847,150.30	3,792,490.10
No. 4	559,811.50	3,034,908.00
Others	1,752,043.70	9,963,198.20
This week	5,927,821.30	This week 22,413,326.30
Last week	6,390,393.40	Last week 21,690,532.20
Decrease	462,572.10	Increase 722,794.10

Oats

	This Year	Last Year
1 C.W.	5,395.30	19,723.26
2 C.W.	416,462.26	3,098,171.15
3 C.W.	261,250.07	1,093,441.12
Ex. 1 fd.	548,642.11	2,009,890.01
Others	3,456,388.56	5,541,296.12
This week	4,688,140.28	This week 11,762,522.32
Last week	4,478,413.15	Last week 11,578,722.32
Increase	209,727.13	Increase 183,800.09

Barley		Flaxseed	
Ex. 3 C.W.	4,317.34	1 N.W.C.	610,059.06
3 C.W.	262,923.45	2 C.W.	122,336.01
4 C.W.	525,471.23	3 C.W.	25,056.16
Rej.	165,160.42	Others	17,325.38
Feed	169,548.47		
Others	88,217.18		
This week	1,215,640.37	This week	774,777.05
Last week	1,136,700.41	Last week	744,237.02
Increase	78,939.44	Increase	30,540.03

Fixed Wheat Prices

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	Tf1	Tf2	Tf3
Fixed	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year ago	168¾	165¾	160½	151¾	130¼	105¾	..	..	..

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1918	1,134,006.30	103,260.20	37,113.24	21,497.37
1917	383,743.10	249,265.31	9,332.04	21,098.12

CANADIAN VISIBLE

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur	5,927,821	4,688,140	1,215,640
East. Can. Ters.	8,173,345	3,000,664	570,648
Total	14,101,166	7,688,804	1,786,288
In. Amer. Ters. and Afloat	6,459,898	1,815,519	381,408
Total this week	20,561,064	9,504,323	2,167,696
Total last week	21,841,713	9,134,172	1,863,464
Total last year	42,962,265	23,203,393	2,144,245

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, February 2

OATS—Steady at 5¼ to 6c over Minneapolis May. Market featureless. No. 3 white closed at 83¾ to 84½c; No. 4 white oats at 81 to 8 c.

RYE—Buyers held back and wouldn't pay the advance asked by salesmen. Market was unchanged to ½c higher. Traded at $2.13 early. No. 2 rye closed at $2.12 to $2.13.

BARLEY—Good demand at 1c advance for milling grades free from oats—and such barley is scarce. Low grades hard to sell. Unchanged. Prices closed at $1.52 to $1.75.

FLAXSEED—Good demand at 12c over May. No. 1 seed closed at $3.61½ to $3.65½ on spot and to arrive. Linseed oil shipments totaled 190,620 lbs.; oil cake and meal shipments 833,788 lbs.

300,000,000 BUSHELS WHEAT IN AUSTRALIA

Washington, Feb. 2.—Millions of bushels of wheat are available in Australia to feed the armies of the allies if only ships can be obtained, Crawford Vaughn, former premier of South Australia, told twenty-eight state directors of the public service reserve, who are aiding the campaign to enroll workers for shipbuilding.

"The primce need of the allies is ships," Mr. Vaughn said. "There are today 300,000,000 bushels of wheat in my country waiting for tonnage. The workmen in the yards of America must realize that every time they slacken up or take time off the effect is just the same as if their artillery in France stopped the barrage fire during a charge."

DRASTIC WHEAT ORDER

In a new and drastic order, the board of grain supervisors of Canada announced that in future it will control all wheat in government terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, or that shall be received at these elevators during the period of closed navigation, on all grades upon which prices have been fixed.

All this grain will be held for the account of the "Wheat Export company."

The Wheat Export company is given power to hold and distribute all such wheat as, in the judgment of the board, may be required for Canadian millers.

All Canadian millers east of Fort William desiring wheat must apply to the millers' committee, office of the food controller, at Ottawa, for such supplies as they require, and such applications must be forwarded to the board fo grain supervisors.

If such applications are approved by the board the Wheat Export company will be instructed to distribute the amount of wheat required to the millers.

PRICE OF MIDDLINGS

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—Dealers who attempt to sell middlings at a higher price than that fixed by the food controller for shorts are violating the law and rendering themselves liable to heavy penalties. They may also lose their licenses if the practice is continued. The food controller said today that under authority of an order-in-council issued under the Adulteration Act, the department of Inland Revenue had construed "shorts" and "middlings" as being the same product. The sale of middlings at a higher price than that prescribed for shorts is therefore illegal.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Early this week $14.10 was paid for a load of 1,450 pounds Herefords, the first sale for this year above $14.00. The run of cattle is carrying a large percentage of short-fed stuff selling at $11.00 to $12.00. Few are good enough to beat $12.50, and that under $11.00 has little quality. Packers are taking 700 to 1,000 pounds steers at anywhere from $8.50 to $11.00 according to quality. The January movement of stockers and feeders, the Breeder's Gazette says, was the smallest from primary markets to the country in many years; due to bad railroad conditions and competition of butchers for light steers, thus making a serious draft on the stock of new cattle.

The peculiarities of the market are largely due to the inability of Eastern railroads to handle the trade. Consignments frequently return to the stock yards after being out on the road several hours, to be fed and watered. Shippers have had cattle on hand a week awaiting cars. This ties up further buying and shrinkage is very heavy under such conditions.

Hogs dropped close to the government minimum last week when several purchases of mixed stuff were put up at $15.50. At the close of the week $15.70 bought the best hogs.

The price of corn had a break last week which has narrowed the spread between cash corn and the set future. A sample grade containing 23.8 per cent. moisture sold at $1.40, with consignments showing 22.8 to 22.9 per cent. moisture at $1.26 to $1.28. Choice No. 4 yellow corn sold at $1.60. There is danger that much soft corn will be lost unless cars are furnished to move it to dry points It is said that the food administrator may fix the maximum price of corn and oats at any time.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Feb. 2.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 1,875; calves, 63; sheep and lambs, 95; hogs, 5,594.

The general quality of cattle during the past week has not been very good; just medium to fair killing stuff, and the market for this class might be quoted just about steady with last week. There is a good demand for choice fat butcher cattle at strong prices compared with two weeks ago, while medium, half-fat kind, especially cows, oxen and bulls, can be quoted 25 to 40 cents lower than at that time. We would not be surprised to see a freer delivery for next week, and packers are acting bearish, talking lower prices. However, we cannot see where they have any chance of buying choice cattle any cheaper than prices quoted below. Calves are selling at steady prices from 7 to 9 cents.

Very few sheep and lambs are coming forward with prices from 12 to 15½ cents.

The hog market opened Monday at $17.65, going to $18.25 on Thursday, Friday and Saturday 18 cents. The Eastern market remains unsteady and the demand is a little erratic. We look for a continuance of the latter price for some days.

CALGARY

Calgary, Feb. 2.—The United Grain Growers Ltd. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 423; cattle, 1,685; hogs, 1,704; sheep, 110. The corresponding week a year ago was. Horses, 458; cattle, 923; hogs, 790; sheep, none.

Towards the end of the week the trend of the cattle market was somewhat lower. $10.75 with an occasional steer at 11 cents was the top of the market, but as the bulk of the cattle bought here and shipped East have lost money the buyers are getting more cautious. Most offered were medium butchers and sold from $9.25 to $10.00, with common smaller steers $8.75 to $9.00. Choice cows brought up to $9.25, but the larger share selling from $8.75 to $9.00. Bulls were scarce, tops making $8.00, with mediums $6.50 to $7.50, and common bulls down to another dollar lower. Two-year-old heifers will fetch $65.00 to $75.00, and yearlings from $50.00 to $56.00. The demand for good stock cows is brisk, but the poorer kinds are slow and draggy. Top price on cattle a year ago $9.00.

There were no hogs on sale here until Friday, when all our Thursday's and Friday's hogs sold at 19 cents with the billing assumed by the buyers. The run was light and our expectations of a higher market this week were fully justified. Top price on hogs a year ago $15.00.

The cattle market looks rather unsteady and we are of the opinion that cattle will sell here somewhat lower next week, especially common steers. The hog market is also out of line with Eastern markets and it is difficult to see how they can hold at this week's price.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, January 31, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
3 white oats	$0.84¼	$0.83½–$0.84½
Barley	1.56½–1.28	1.52 – 1.75
Flax, No. 1	3.24¾	3.61½– 3.65½

FIXED AMERICAN EGG PRICES

The egg storage situation in United States is now largely governed by the fixed prices put on stocks by the U.S.A. Food Administration. In Chicago the fixed prices are 46 cents for extras, and 44 cents for ones, with an additional ¾ cent allowed on the latter when sold in small lots. These hold until the end of the season. The trade in New York have been notified that "any profit over 5 per cent. to original holders, and 2½ per cent. over purchase price in carlots, and 4 per cent. in small lots for wholesalers and jobbers will be considered profiteering." This has materially affected trading as in New York quotations on storage "extras" rose to 47 and 50 cents last Thursday, but many sales were cancelled as holders believed, in view of the Food Administration ruling, they were not justified in selling at these prices. It is reported that in some cases rebates were made.

71,000,000 HOGS ON FARMS IN UNITED STATES

According to the returns from the hog census taken by the United States department of agriculture, there were 71,000,000 hogs on the farms of the country on January 1. This is 8,000,000 to 11,000,000 more than commercial estimates.

More of the poor quality corn will be kept from spoiling than was expected.

Japan imports $20,000,000 worth of wool annually. This promises well as a future market for Canadian wool.

ALBERTA SEED FAIR

The 12th annual Alberta Provincial Seed Fair will be held at Edmonton, Feb. 18 to 21 inclusive. This event as usual will be under the auspices of the seed branch of the provincial department of agriculture, assisted by the Dominion department of agriculture in conjunction with the provincial fairs and dairy convention. It is for the exhibition sale and exchange of farm seeds of every description, and will be of extraordinary interest this year when the value of good seed is being so generally recognized by farmers.

In addition to liberal cash prizes, many special prizes have been arranged for, and exhibitors may be assured that their entries will be rewarded if they are of merit.

The following rules are important:

1—No entry fee required.

2—Competition open to residents of Alberta only.

3—All seed entered for competition must have been grown in the province of Alberta by the exhibitor in the year 1917.

4—All entries shall be made on or before the 15th day of February, 1918, to the secretary of the Provincial Seed Fair, J. D. Smith, Superintendent, Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

5—Each entry must be accompanied by a signed statement of the number of bushels which the exhibitor has for sale and the price per bushel.

6—No seed shall be admitted for competition for prizes unless the quantities of seed for sale, as represented by the sample exhibited, are at least 50 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of oats, 25 bushels of barley, 15 bushels of flax, five bushels of peas, five bushels of grass seed, one bushel of clover and one bushel of alfalfa seed, except in classes which are governed by the rules of the C.S.G.A.

7—No premium shall be awarded to exhibits that contain impurities which, in the opinion of the judges, are of a noxious nature.

9—No exhibitor will receive more than one prize in any class.

10—For identification, the exhibitor must place his name and address on labels fastened to both the inside and outside of the bag containing the exhibit. The labels will be replaced by regular entry tickets, which must be the only distinguishing mark until after the grain is judged.

12—All exhibits for competition must arrive in Edmonton not later than 5 p.m., February 16.

13—No exhibit exceeding one bushel is requested, therefore no refund of express charges will be made.

WINNIPEG EXCHANGE OFFICERS

Winnipeg Livestock exchange held its third annual meeting recently, when the following officers were elected for the year 1918: President, A. R. Speers; vice-president, H. E. Crabbe; secretary-treasurer, R. Sweet; board of directors, H. McLean, G. Armstrong, J. C. Donan, A. I. Slotin, W. H. Crealock; board of arbitration, L. F. McCarthy, to represent the commission men; Wm. Reneker, the packers, and W. A. Terrence for the traders. Auditors, P. Coughlin and H. Rudd.

SEED OATS SUPPLY

Calgary, Alta., Feb. 1.—Alberta will be able to supply all the seed oats in the more easterly prairie provinces. The Dominion government seed department, represented here by Commissioner A. E. Wilson, is continuing to take all the oats offered for sale which is found fit for seed purposes. Already thousands of bushels have been purchased and the purchases continue on a vast scale. Most of the oats purchased here are being transported to the government interior elevators at Saskatoon or Moose Jaw, though some of it is going into the local plant of the Dominion government.

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Feb. 2	Winnipeg Year ago	Toronto Feb. 1	Calgary Feb. 2	Chicago Jan. 31	St. Paul Jan. 31
Cattle	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c
Choice steers	10.50–11.75	9.50–10.00	11.50–12.00	10.00–11.00	12.25–14.10	11.50–13.00
Best butcher steers	9.00–10.50	9.00–9.50	11.00–11.50	9.25–10.00	10.50–12.00	9.00–11.50
Fair to good butcher steers	7.50–8.75	6.50–9.00	8.00–10.00	8.00–9.00	8.25–10.25	6.50–9.00
Good to choice fat cows	9.00–10.00	6.75–7.50	9.00–10.00	8.75–9.25	9.50–11.00	8.50–9.25
Medium to good cows	8.00–9.00	5.50–6.50	8.00–9.00	8.00–8.50	8.00–9.50	7.50–8.50
Common cows	6.00–8.00	4.00–5.00	7.00–8.00	7.00–7.75	6.85–8.00	7.00–7.50
Canners	5.00–7.50	3.75–4.25	6.25–7.00	5.00–7.00	6.25–6.75	6.00–6.65
Good to choice heifers	10.00–11.00	7.50–8.50	9.00–11.00	6.75–7.50	8.75–11.50	8.00–9.50
Fair to good heifers	9.00–9.75	6.00–7.00	7.50–9.00	6.00–6.75	7.75–8.75	5.50–7.75
Best oxen	8.50–9.50	6.50–7.00	....	7.50–8.50	....	7.50–8.00
Best butcher bulls	8.00–8.75	6.00–7.50	9.50–11.00	7.00–8.00	9.50–11.00	8.00–9.50
Common to bologna bulls	7.00–8.00	4.75–5.50	6.25–9.00	6.00–7.00	7.75–9.25	7.50–8.50
Fair to good feeder steers	7.75–8.50	6.00–6.75	8.00–9.50	7.50–8.00	7.00–10.50	7.00–10.00
Fair to good stocker steers	5.50–7.50	6.00–6.75	6.50–9.00	7.00–7.85	6.00–9.00	7.00–8.50
Best milkers and springers (each)	$75–$90	$65–$85	$90–$125	$75–$90	....	....
Fair milkers and springers (each)	$50–$65	$45–$55	$65–$85	$70–$75	....	....
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	18.00	12.85	18.50	18.75	16.00–16.25	15.50–16.00
Light hogs	13.00–15.50	9.00–10.00	....	....	16.10–16.25	....
Heavy sows	13.00–14.00	8.00	....	....	15.50–15.80	....
Stags	10.00–12.00	5.50–6.00	....	....	11.25–13.00	....
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	10.00–15.50	11.75–12.25	15.00–18.75	15.00–16.00	14.50–17.85	12.00–16.75
Best killing sheep	10.00–14.00	8.50–9.25	9.00–15.00	12.50–15.00	8.50–13.00	7.00–13.00

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, January 29 to February 4 inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	OATS 2CW	OATS 3 CW	OATS Ex 1 Fd	OATS 1 Fd.	OATS 2Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	BARLEY 4CW	BARLEY Rej.	BARLEY Feed	FLAX 1 NW	FLAX 2CW	FLAX 3 CW
Jan. 29	172	89¾	83¾	83¾	80¾	76¾	149	144	125	125	322½	319½	302½
30	172	90½	84¾	84¼	81¼	77¼	152½	147½	126	126	325	321½	305
31	172	89¾	84¼	83¾	80¾	76¾	154½	149½	128	128	324½	321	304½
Feb. 1	172	89	83¾	83	79¾	76	154½	149½	128	128	324½	320½	303½
2	172	89¾	84¼	83¾	79¾	76¾	156½	151½	128	128	324½	320½	303½
4	172	89¾	84¼	83½	80	76¾	158½	153½	130	130	325	321	304
Week ago	172	90½	84¾	84¼	81¼	77¼	149	144	125	124	321	301	301
Year ago	94	54¾	52½	52¾	51¼	50¾	91½	86½	72	..	254½	251½	235½

TO CONTINUE WAR

London, Feb. 3.—The supreme war council, which met at Versailles, finds no approximation in the German chancellor's and the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister's speeches to the terms of the entente allies, and has decided to continue the vigorous prosecution of the war until peace can be obtained, "based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect of international law."

This official announcement was made here tonight. A summary of the official report of the Versailles war council says:

"The council was unable to find in von Hertling's and Czernin's recent utterance any real approximation to the moderate conditions laid down by the allied governments. Under the circumstances the council decided that the only task before them to meet was the vigorous and effective prosecution of the war until the pressure of that effort produced a change of temper in the enemy governments justifying the hope of the conclusion of a peace based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law.

"The council arrived at a complete unanimity of policy for the prosecution of the war."

RELEASE OF DRAFTED FARMERS

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Explicit instructions have been issued to registrars under the Military Service act and to "public representatives" that production of foodstuffs must be safeguarded. "It shall be the duty of registrars and public representatives," the instructions read, "to guard the national interest in connection with the production of foodstuffs and otherwise and to cause appeals to be entered from the decision of any tribunal in arriving at which due weight has not been given to any national interest.

"If," the instructions continue, "after an order to report for duty has been issued to any man, it appears that the facts are such that if they had been known before such order was issued, an appeal from the decision of the tribunal should have been lodged, the registrars shall notify such facts to the general or other officer commanding the military district, who shall cause inquiry to be made and shall advise the registrar of the result of such inquiry and whether or not leave of absence without pay has been granted to the man concerned."

EXEMPTIONS RE-EXAMINED

The government has adopted the "questionaire" method of checking up Class 1 men who are not in the army. On Saturday, E. R. Chapman, registrar under the Military Service Act, was notified that a complete review of all the classes which have come under his jurisdiction will be made and that where any doubt exists or where further evidence is desirable a questionaire may be sent to the one concerned and also to his employer.

Thus every man who has been granted exemption will have the grounds he submitted checked up. If they are deemed to be inadequate he may again be brought before the tribunal.

The questions which will be submitted must be truthfully answered and the reply sent to the registrar within three days. If the class one man refused to comply his exemption will have been considered to have automatically expired and he will be deemed to be absent without leave from active service.

The whole matter has been covered by an order-in-council. The regulations provide that every man is under obligation to notify the registrar of any change in his circumstances. Thus if a man who has been exempted "until such time as he ceases to be employed as a farmer" and drops farming as a vocation, he will be deemed to be on active service, and after three days will be considered as absent without leave.

If a man deliberately sends in false information to the registrar provision is made that he shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment or both. Besides this his exemption automatically expires.

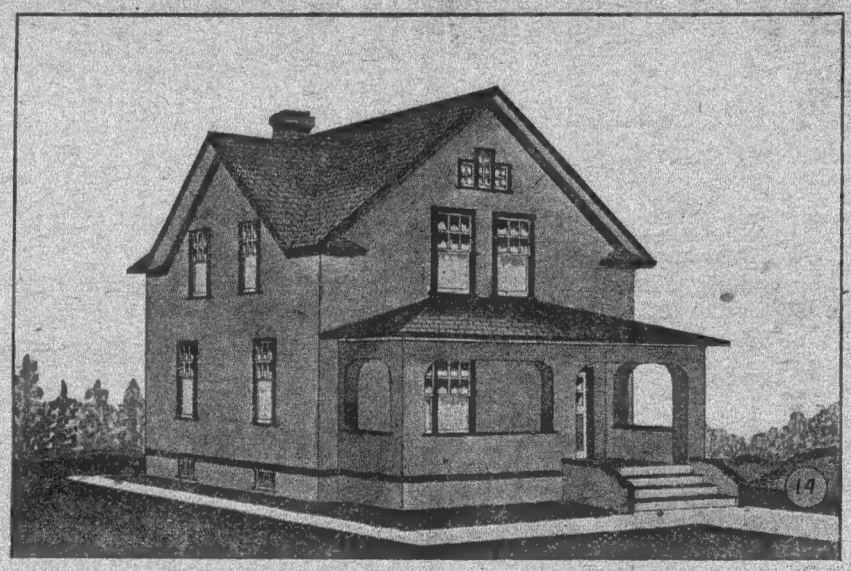
Must Have Reason

It is stated, however, that a questionaire will not be issued unless there is some reason. Thus a man known to be unfit will not be further troubled. Where doubt arises as to the correctness of the answers the matter will be turned over to the Dominion police for investigation.

FOOD PRICES UNJUSTIFIED

Ottawa, January 30.—There is no justification for the high price of eggs; huge holdings exist, not needed for export and should be forced on the market before they spoil. There is no shortage of butter and its prices are not justified. There is 70 per cent. more cheese than there was a year ago. Only bacon, ham, smoked meats, mutton and lamb, show any decrease in food stocks.

This is the special report of W. P. O'Connor, cost of living commissioner, published today. Butter shows 12 per cent. increase, cheese 70 per cent., eggs 48 per cent., beef 6 per cent., fish 14 per cent. Exports of beef and pork are increasing. If shipping becomes available the surplus cheese can be sent to England where there is a shortage. The claim of shortage of eggs, he says, comes from Montreal, where there are 1,036,618 dozens, against 640,956 dozens last year. The Manitoba holdings of eggs are 932,250 dozens against 319,222 dozens last year. These examples of "scarcity" he quotes as representing real quantities on hand.

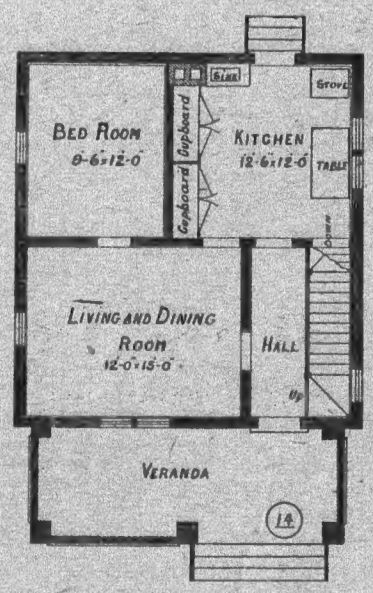


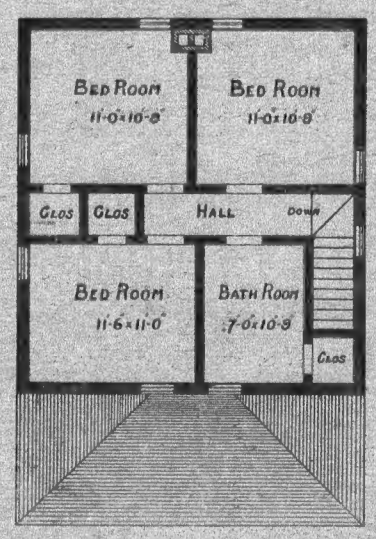
A Substantial Farm House

Attractiveness and convenience of layout are well combined in Guide House No. 14. This house is finished in stucco on the outside and provided with windows having single lights in the lower sash and six lights above. The verandah is eight feet wide, with a substantial, pleasing appearance. The downstairs layout provides for an entrance into the kitchen from the back. Easy access to the basement and closeness to the living room and dining room give an economy of space which would be hard to improve upon in a 24 x 36 house.

If so desired the downstairs bedroom can be used as a den or office and as such will be appreciated by the master of the house. Two windows from the verandah and one in the side furnish plenty of light to make a cheery living room. Upstairs closets are provided for two of the bedrooms.

Complete working drawings, as well as a bill of materials for Guide House No. 14 can be obtained for $1.50 from Farm Buildings Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.





PRIZES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Cash prizes will be given for contributions from The Guide readers on subjects pertaining to farm life and work. These contributions should preferable contain not more than 600 words but well written articles will be accepted should they exceed this length. They should be written on one side of the paper only. For the best contribution on each subject a prize of $3.00 will be given; for the second best, $2.00 and others that are published will be paid for at the usual contributors' rates. The subjects are as follows:—

1.—What do you find to be the best way to hire farm labor? Can you give any suggestions for the successful management of this labor?

2.—Is The Guide worth $1.50 a year to you? Give instances in which The Guide has saved you money during the last year.

3.—Have you used fall rye in combatting weeds? Outline your methods of using fall rye as a cleaning crop.

4.—Every farm woman tries to make the butter and egg money cover as much of her household expenses as she can. Sometimes, however, these sources of income fail. What other means for making money have you found?

Contributions on the above subjects should be mailed not later than March 5, 20, 1918. Address Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

PRESENTATION TO DR. BLAND

In Regina a representative company of Methodist ministers of the province of Saskatchewan recently arranged a supper at which Rev. Salem G. Bland, D.D., was the guest of honor. A presentation of a purse was made to him, carrying with it the affection and warmest regards of all those who were associated in bringing about the event. The accompanying address was read by Rev. A. W. Keaton, of Richardson, and there were short addresses made by Dr. Milliken, Rev. Manson Doyle, Prof. Doxsee, Rev. J. W. Davidson and Rev. Warren Rothwell. Dr. Bland made a suitable reply.

FOOD SCARCE IN FRANCE

The first of a series of fortnightly cablegrams from France to the food controller states, with a plainness that would be pitiful if it were not so noble, how badly off the French civilians are. "The supply of breadstuffs is causing grave anxiety. Imports are very short. Our bread card machinery has been completed but present lack of cereals will not permit of its application," it says. What does that mean? Simply that France is so short of bread that it cannot risk even a readjustment of what must be literally a hand-to-mouth system, lest some should starve. Yet France fights on gloriously!

Surely a common pride in an ally fighting the bravest fight of all the ages should be enough to make anyone determine that inasfar as in him lies he will aid a noble race, is the appeal issued by Henry B. Thompson, the new food controller. The cablegram adds that sugar, farinaceous foods other than wheat, butter and meats are all dreadfully short, and that oils and fats are practically unobtainable. As the only one of the British dominions practically accessible to cargo carriers it is manifestly "up to Canada" to strain every nerve to increase the exportable quantities of those commodities so much needed overseas.

THE SOLDIER VOTE

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—It is estimated that upward of fifteen thousand of the 54,500 soldiers' votes polled on this side of the water will be rejected under the rulings made by the general returning officers and the clerk of the crown in chancery; this is nearly thirty per cent. The rejections are for various reasons, most of them are for being unable to specify places of residence prior to enlistment or to name the electoral district in which the soldier resided. These were test questions to ensure that the soldier was actually entitled to a vote in the constituency in which he wanted his vote to count.

It would appear that in many of the city constituencies, particularly in Ontario, ninety per cent. or more of the military vote found no trouble in answering the questions in the envelope in such a way as to allow the envelope to be opened and the vote counted. In a number of constituencies improper answers have resulted in the soldiers giving them losing their votes.

The safe ruling is being applied overseas.

It has been ruled that in a case where a man admits that he resided in Canada prior to enlistment he must of necessity be able to answer some of the questions following, and that the place in which his ballot counts must be the constituency in which is located the place of residence given.

It was this ruling which resulted in the rejection of the greater majority of the envelopes being thrown out. One of the most notable cases is that of Springfield, where, it is stated, from 1,200 to 1,300 votes will be rejected out of 1,500 polled. Another case is that of Chambly-Vercheres, where out of 1,200 votes polled, a thousand odd are being cast out. Of the votes polled in the Yukon eighty per cent. will be rejected.

SEAGER WHEELER ILL

Seager Wheeler, the well-known grain grower and writer on grain growing problems, is seriously ill with pneumonia at his home at Rosthern, Sask. Mr. Wheeler was taken sick suddenly.

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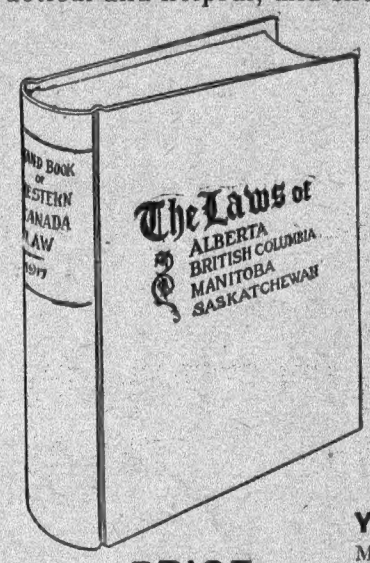
- Lien Notes and Conditional Sales
- Limitation of Actions
- Livestock
- Liens
- Mortgages
- Master and Servant
- Naturalization and Aliens
- Parent and Child
- Partnership
- Railways
- Sunday Observance
- Threshers
- Thresher Employees and Woodmen's Liens
- Title to Land
- Wills, etc.



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"FARM MANAGEMENT" by G. F. Warren.—It analyzes the farm business from a business standpoint. It shows the factors that contribute to the success or failure of the farm as a business enterprise. Its conclusions are not drawn from fine spun theories. They are drawn from the practical experience of hundreds of practical farmers. Its author, Professor Warren of the Agricultural Faculty of Cornell university, is a practical farmer, operating a farm of his own. He was the first to develop the farm survey idea to find out the methods of the most

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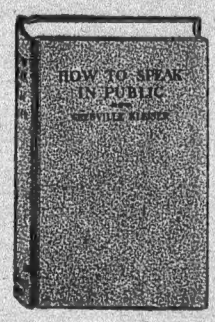
"HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC," by Grenville Kleiser. —



The work of the organized farmers through their local associations in the three provinces during the past five years has developed a large numebr of good public speakers who are able to deal with important questions from the platform in a very able manner. One of the greatest needs in the organization today is for more young men to learn to express themselves before a gathering and to discuss the vital problems of the farmers in public. Many requests have come to The Guide for a book that will assist men and women to learn how to deliver public addresses. This book, by Kleiser, is the best one to be found on the subject. It will enlighten, instruct and educate the reader. In these busy days it is speech, not silence, that is golden. You must not only be able to make good but you must let the other people know about it.
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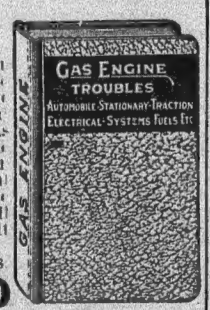

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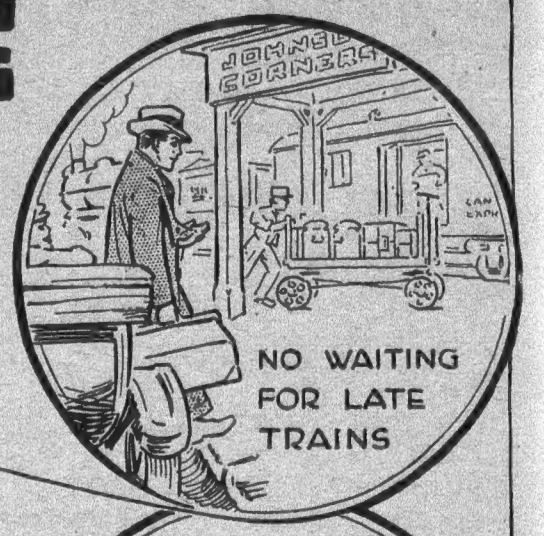

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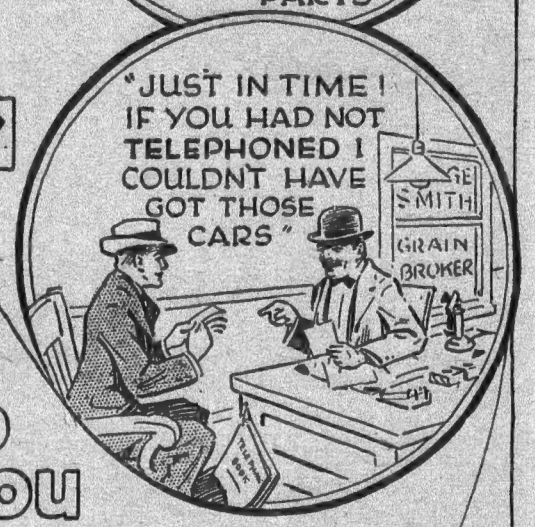

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